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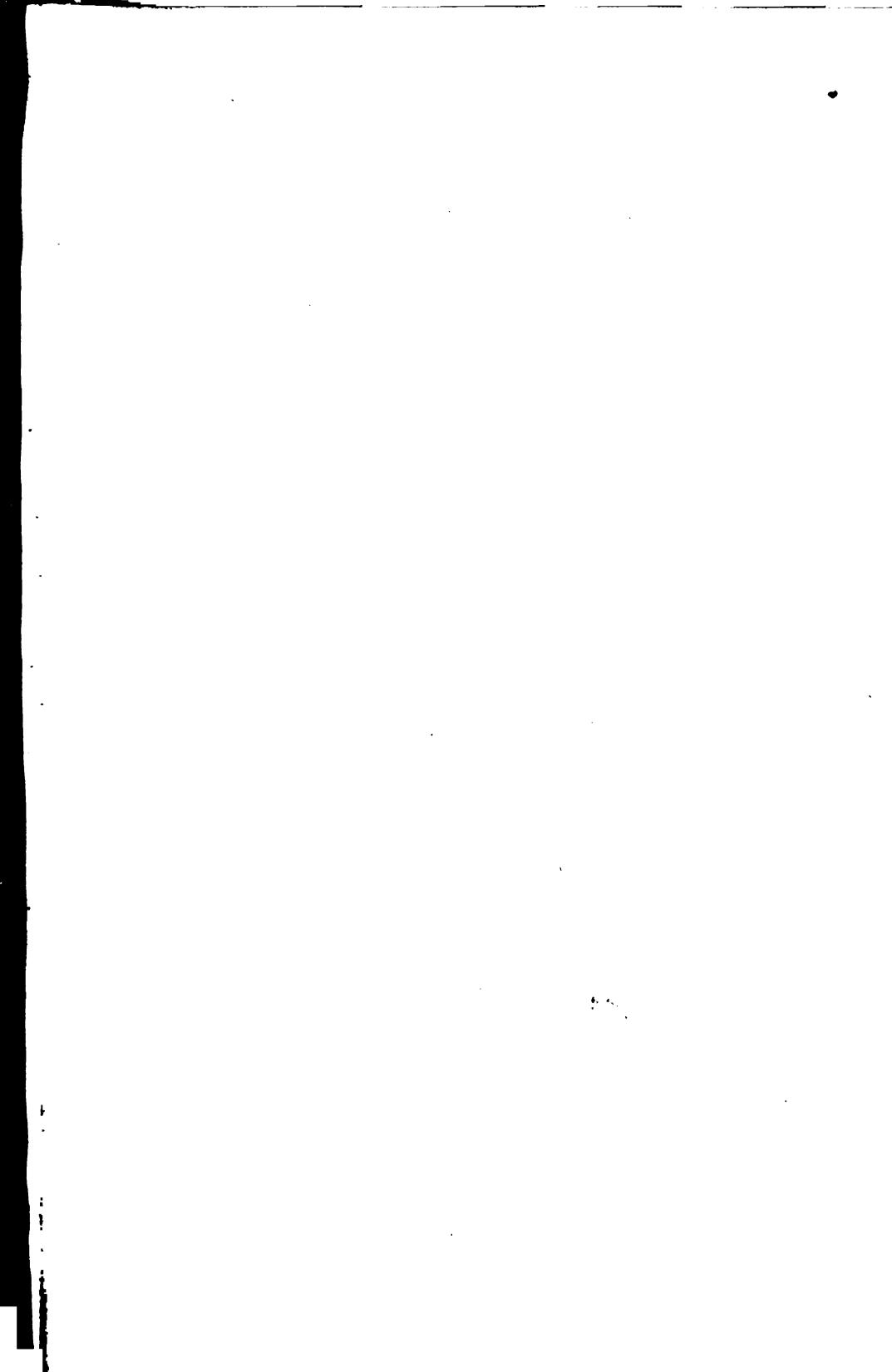
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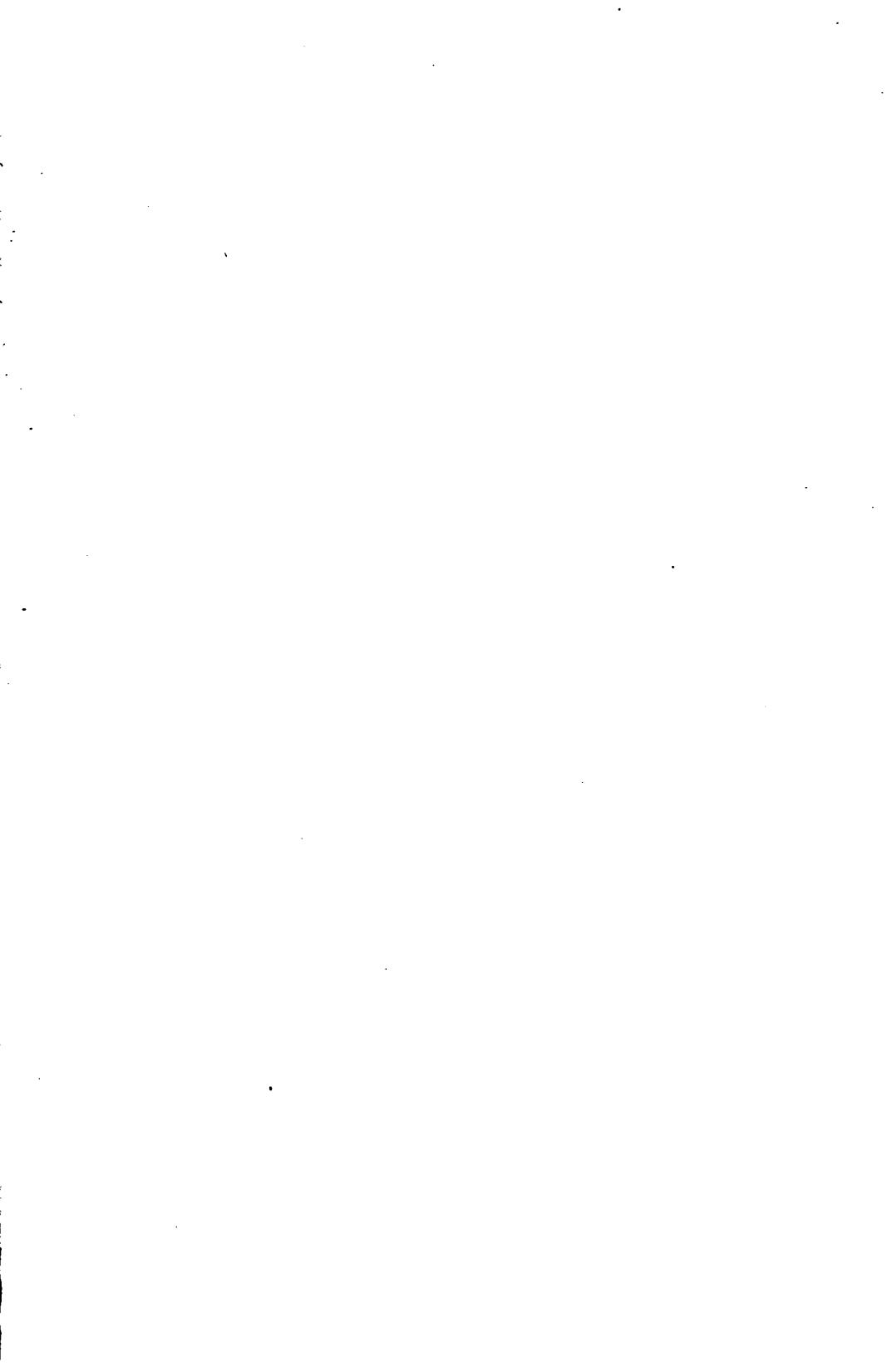
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RULES

FOR

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

IN THE
SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES
OF THE UNITED STATES

With valuable supplementary information
regarding the local Reports of each State
and other law books, especially valuable
to the lawyer opening a new office

ST. PAUL, MINN.

WEST PUBLISHING CO.

1901

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Rec. June 5, 1901

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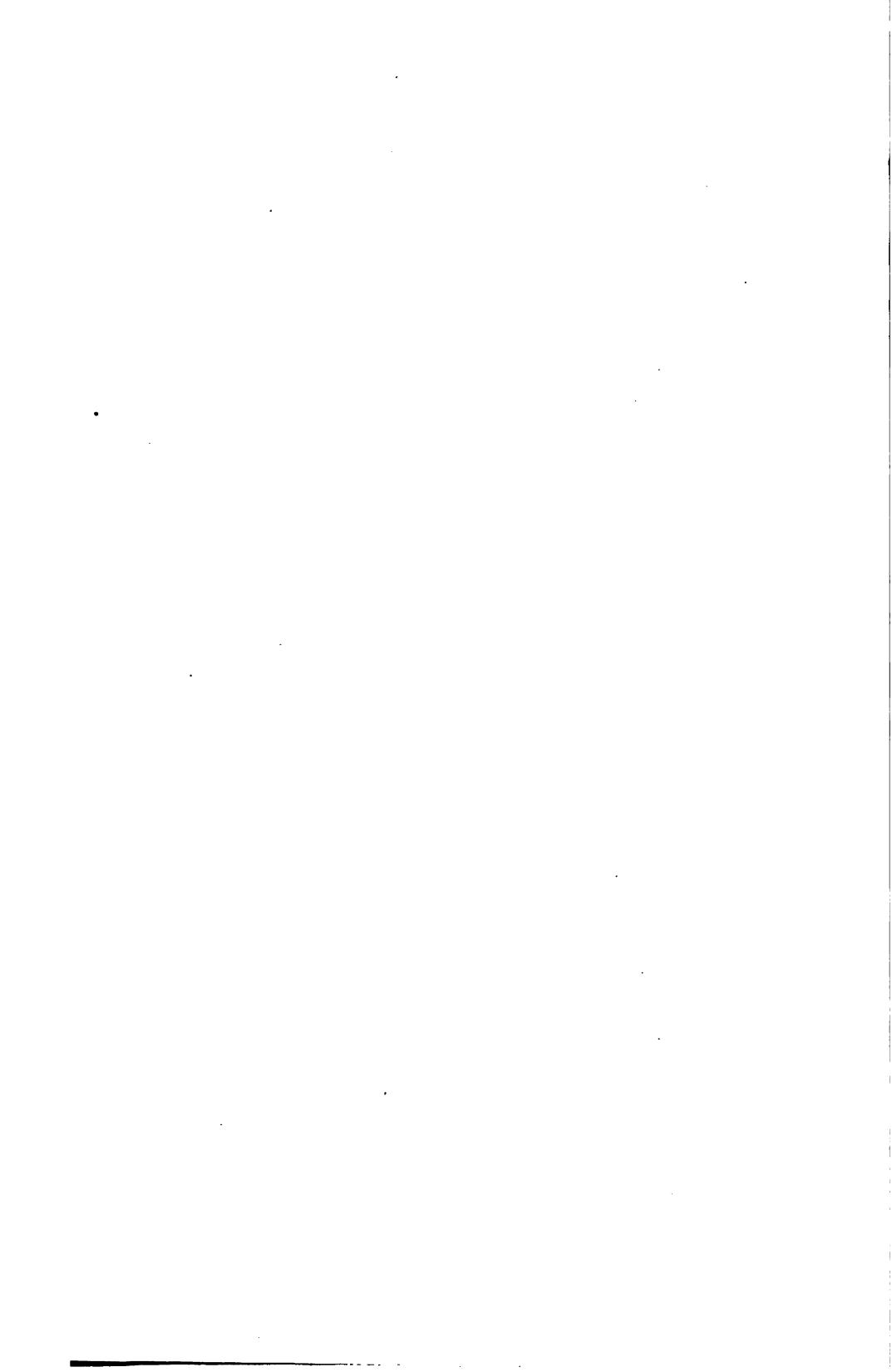
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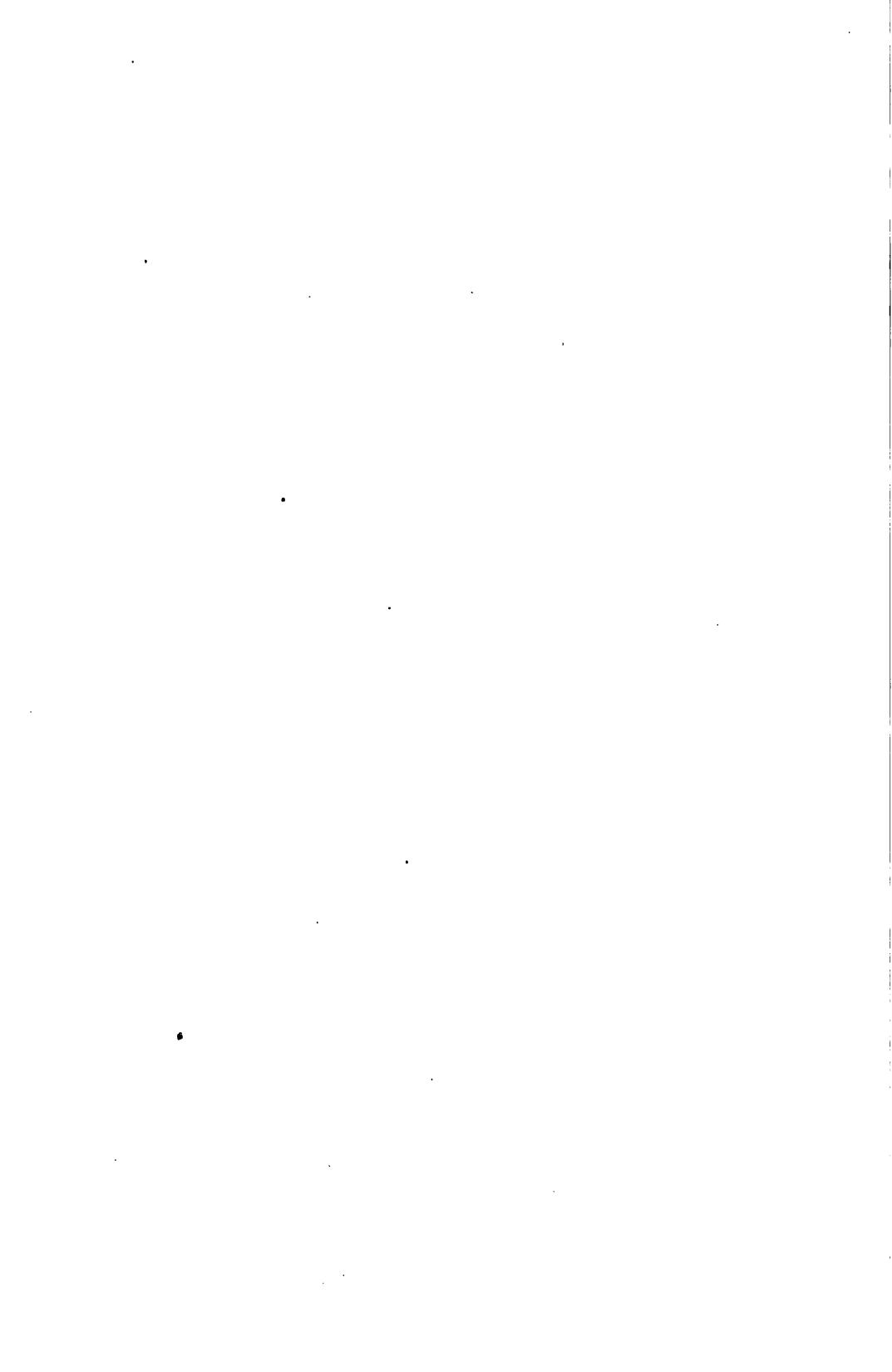
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RULES
FOR
ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

(1)*



United States Courts.

Supreme Court.

It shall be requisite to the admission of attorneys or counselors to practice in this court that they shall have been such for three years past in the supreme courts of the states to which they respectively belong, and that their private and professional character shall appear to be fair. The prescribed oath shall be taken.

Sup. Ct. Rule (3 Sup. Ct. Rep. v.).

Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Although the rule of the circuit courts of appeals governing the admission of attorneys, as adopted primarily, provides that, to become eligible, the applicant shall have been admitted to the supreme court or any circuit court of the United States, and shall have taken the prescribed oath, it has since been changed to some extent in several of the circuits. In the Third circuit, the clause requiring avowal of the oath has been annulled, as respects attorneys of the circuit court of the Third circuit; in the Sixth circuit, a provision is made for a certificate of admission upon demand and payment of a fee of \$2.50; in the Eighth circuit, former admission to the highest court of any state within that circuit is sufficient qualification; and in the Ninth circuit, former admission to a circuit court is limited to admission to a circuit court of the Ninth circuit, and is enlarged to the extent that former admission in the highest court of any state or territory shall constitute qualification.

C. C. A. Rule (12 Sup. Ct. Rep. vi. vii.).

Circuit and District Courts.

The rules for admission to these courts vary. Generally attorneys who have been admitted to practice in other United States courts or the highest courts of a state or territory are eligible.

FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS.**U. S. Supreme Court.**

A complete set of the United States Supreme Court Reports (1790 to 1901) consists of 179 volumes. Everything subsequent to vol. 105 is covered by the Supreme Court Reporter (of the National Reporter System) in a set of 20 volumes bound in 18 books. The Supreme Court Reporter makes currently one volume a year, covering all the current decisions filed by the court, and is supplied to subscribers in advance sheets as published; these being displaced at the end of the year by a bound volume which contains everything in the official edition, and is equipped with a table giving the official page references.

There are other editions of the United States Reports,—one giving vols. 1 to 176 in 44 books, and another giving vols. 1 to 179 in 143 books.

U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeals.

These courts were established in 1892, and all opinions from the beginning have been reported currently in the Federal Reporter. (See below.) The back volumes of this set, therefore, incorporate all the reported decisions from these nine courts, and the current numbers give the first report of the current decisions.

The decisions are reported separately in the C. C. A. Reports, of which 43 volumes are now completed.

U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

The early decisions of these courts were never systematically reported until they were gathered together for the elaborate reprint known as The Federal Cases. This includes all decisions from the establishment of the courts, 1789 to 1880, including all cases reported in the original Reports or in contemporary journals, etc., and also thousands of cases never before reported. They are arranged alphabetically, show every known citation, and are fully annotated. The set makes 30 books and a digest.

From 1880 the decisions of these courts have been systematically and currently reported in the Federal Reporter, which now (1901) has completed 105 volumes. This is the only publication which reports these important cases systematically, and it is practically the official organ of the courts. The current volumes are supplied to subscribers first in weekly advance sheets, which are afterwards displaced by the bound volumes. This set connects with the Federal Cases, the two series making a complete record of the U. S. Circuit and District Court decisions.

In 1892 the scope of the publication was extended to include the newly-established Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Prices and full information given on request.

Alabama.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The rules for admission to the bar in this state provide that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Alabama, of full age and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The written application shall be delivered to the chancery, circuit, or city court in the county of his residence, and the applicant's qualifications, other than legal, shall be passed upon by the court. If satisfactory, he shall be permitted to engage in the written test, the questions of which shall be propounded by the court upon the subjects of the law of real property, personal property, pleading and evidence, commercial law, criminal law, chancery and chancery pleading, the statute law of the state, and the constitutions of the United States and of the state of Alabama. If two of the three judges of the supreme court, passing upon the answers, favor admission, the applicant shall receive license to practice upon taking the oath prescribed by law. Successful or not, the applicant shall pay the costs, and, in the latter case, may renew the application after six months.

Admission on Diploma.

A diploma from the University of Alabama, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws, admits without examination.

Miscellaneous.

Minors may be licensed by fulfilling the above requirements, if deemed by the court of sufficient maturity, character, and attainments.

Source of Rules.

Civ. Code 1896, c. 12, §§ 579-587; Pamph. Acts 1897, p. 1482.

ALABAMA DECISIONS.

1820 to 1901.

A complete set of Alabama Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

- Minor, 1 vol.
- Stewart, 3 vols.
- Stewart and Porter, 5 vols.
- Porter, 9 vols.
- Alabama, 1 to 123.

Alabama Reports are out of print to and including vol. 94, and are very scarce and expensive. The only convenient method of obtaining the later Alabama decisions is through the Southern Reporter, 28 vols. This set contains all decisions in Alabama, vols. 81 to 123, and also all decisions for the last 14 years of Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana; and the tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set and continuations are sold at a fraction of the cost of the State Reports covered. In fact, the cost of continuing the Alabama Reports alone is much in excess of the cost of continuing the Southern Reporter. Write us for prices and specific information.

Alaska.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

One applying for admission to practice in this district shall be a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his intention of becoming such, a resident of the district, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The application, stating the foregoing qualifications, shall be filed with the district court. The judges thereof, or their appointees, shall examine the candidate as to his legal attainments, and the court shall administer the prescribed oath of office if the examiners so advise. A fee of \$10 shall be deposited with the clerk issuing the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Whenever an applicant shall produce evidence of previous admission in the highest court of a state or territory of the United States, or in the supreme court or a circuit court of the United States, such applicant may be admitted without further examination.

Miscellaneous.

Women shall be admitted to practice in this district upon the same conditions as men.

Source of Rules.

31 Stat. p. 448, §§ 731-736.

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Arizona.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

An application for a license to practice must be accompanied with a certificate from the board of supervisors of the county in which the petitioner lives, stating that petitioner has been a resident of the territory at least six months, that he has reached his majority, and that he has a good reputation for moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

The petition shall be filed with the supreme or any district court, and, if deemed sufficient proof of the general qualifications, the applicant shall be subjected to a test before the board of examiners of that court. Qualification before the district court admits to practice before the district or any inferior court of the territory. Qualification to the supreme court admits the applicant to any court of the territory, after taking the oath prescribed by law.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Upon producing a license from a court of record of another jurisdiction, an applicant who has an intention of permanently residing within this territory shall be admitted, irrespective of the requirement of residence, providing his other general qualifications are satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

Attorneys licensed in any of the district courts of the territory shall be admitted to practice before the supreme court on filing a certificate stating the acquirements of applicant and the fact of previous admission to any such district court.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1887, §§ 101-104.

ARIZONA DECISIONS.**1866 to 1901.**

There has been issued only one volume of Arizona Reports coming down to 1884. The decisions in this volume and all other Arizona decisions are reported in the Pacific Reporter, together with all decisions for the last 18 years from California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The Pacific Reporter, being the only medium through which the current Arizona decisions may be had, is absolutely essential to the local practitioner. We will quote prices, etc., on application.

Arkansas.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

A petitioner for admission to practice must be a citizen of the United States, a bona fide resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

The application, containing sworn statements of petitioner's general qualifications enumerated above, shall be presented to a court of record of the state, and passed upon by that court, and, if satisfactory, shall be followed by a test in open court of the applicant's legal attainments. In the discretion of the court, based upon the result of the written test, the oath prescribed by law shall be administered and the applicant admitted to practice in that court.

Source of Rules.

St. 1893, §§ 422-424; Sup. Ct. Rules (52 S. W. v.).

ARKANSAS DECISIONS.

1837 to 1901.

A complete set of Arkansas Reports (down to 1901) consists of 68 vols. All decisions in Arkansas, vols. 47 to 68, are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, which covers also all decisions for the last 15 years from the Indian Territory, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. We will gladly furnish full description and prices on application.

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California.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Any citizen, or resident who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who is of the age of 21 years and of good moral character, shall be entitled to undergo the examination of legal qualifications that is required precedent to admission to practice.

Term of Study.

In the certificate filed by the two lawyers of the court as an accompaniment to the application, an opinion of these lawyers, based upon personal inspection, shall be expressed as to the time given in preparation by the applicant.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The application shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court, and shall have annexed thereto the certificate of two lawyers of good standing, attesting that they have carefully questioned applicant upon the branches of law and have considered the period stated as the approximate term of study, and setting forth the place at which and the person under whom such study has been prosecuted, the books that have been read, and the other appropriate attainments applicant may have acquired. The examination by the board of examiners shall consist of queries upon the subjects of Blackstone's Commentaries, Kent's Commentaries, Greenleaf's Evidence (first volume), Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Gould's Pleadings, Lube's Equity Pleadings, Parsons on Contracts, Pomeroy's Introduction to Municipal Law, Code of Civil Procedure, Civil Code, and the constitutions of the United States and state of California. If the examination is passed satisfactorily, the applicant shall receive a cer-

tificate, and the oath of office and permission to practice; but no person rejected shall be at liberty to renew the application earlier than the third regular term next after such rejection. The fee shall in all cases be deposited with the clerk of the court, to be returned in case of failure to pass.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Every citizen of the United States, or resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who has been licensed to practice in another jurisdiction where the common law prevails as a basis, may be admitted to practice in this state upon production of such license and proof of good moral character; but the court may examine the applicant as to his qualifications.

Source of Rules.

Code Civ. Proc. 1899, §§ 275-279; Sup. Ct. Rules.

CALIFORNIA DECISIONS.

1850 to 1901.

A complete set of California Reports (down to 1901) consists of 128 vols. The Pacific Reporter (63 vols.) contains all the decisions in California, vols. 64 to 128, and also upward of 1,800 California decisions, which have been omitted from the state reports. These represent enough matter to make about 20 additional volumes of California reports. The set also contains all decisions for the last 18 years from Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific makes it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full information and price.

Colorado.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

To entitle an applicant to the examination for a license, he must prove to the satisfaction of the board of examiners that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state, of full age, and of good moral character.

General Education.

The petitioner shall certify to the board that his preliminary education, other than legal, is equivalent to that obtained in a high school of good standing, and the means by which it was obtained.

Term of Study.

A regular clerkship shall be served in the office of a practicing attorney of this state after the age of 18 has been reached, or after such age a course of study in a reputable law school shall be pursued, before permission will be granted to enter upon the examination. The duration of the period so spent shall be two years, and may be apportioned between the two modes of study.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The board of examiners appointed by the supreme court shall consist of five members of the bar, each of five years' standing. Before examination the candidate shall satisfy the board that he has not undergone an examination for a license to practice, and been refused admission, within the year immediately preceding. The test shall consist of oral or written questions and answers, or partly oral and partly written, as the board of examiners may select.

Colorado.

The supreme court of Colorado adopted on Sept. 10, 1900, new rules governing this subject:

Citizenship—Age—Character.

To entitle an applicant to the examination for a license, he must prove to the satisfaction of the board of examiners that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such, a resident of this state, of full age, and of good moral character.

General Education.

The petitioner shall certify to the board that his preliminary education, other than legal, is equivalent to that obtained in a high school of good standing, and the means by which it was obtained.

Term of Study.

A regular clerkship shall be served in the office of a practicing attorney of this state after the age of 18 has been reached, or after such age a course of study in a reputable law school shall be pursued, before permission will be granted to enter upon the examination. The duration of the period so spent shall be three years, and may be apportioned between the two modes of study.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The board of examiners appointed by the supreme court shall consist of five members of the bar, each of five years' standing. Before examination the candidate shall satisfy the board that he has not undergone an examination for a license to practice, and been refused admission, within the six months immediately preceding. The test shall consist of oral or written questions and answers, or partly oral and partly written, as the board of examiners may select.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

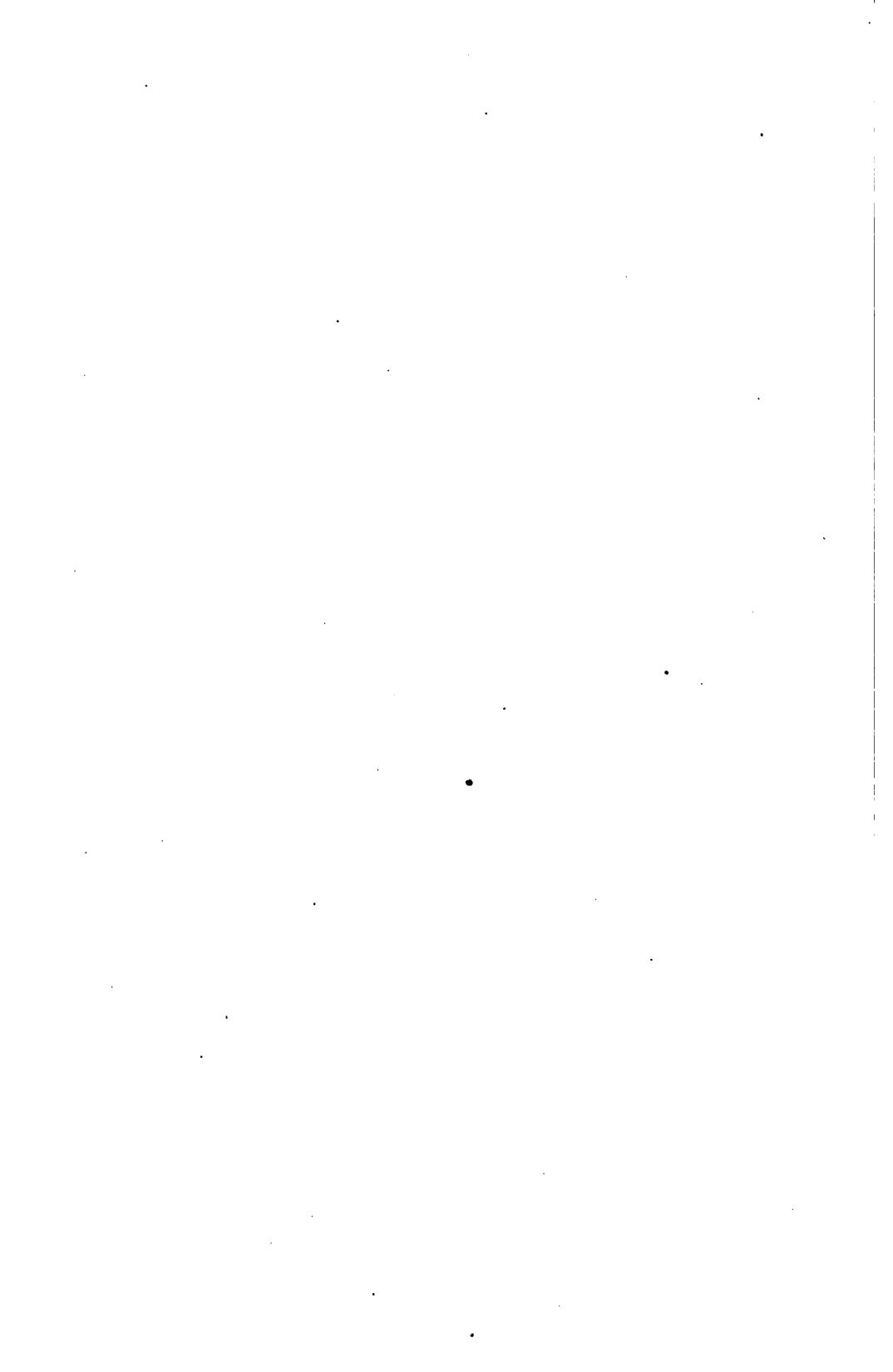
One duly licensed to practice in the highest court of a foreign state or country may be admitted in this state, with or without examination, in the discretion of the supreme court, provided he is an attorney of five years' standing in a state where the requirements for admission are equal to those in this state, and of ten years' standing, if otherwise, with the exception of one granted a license in a foreign jurisdiction while a citizen of this. To entitle a candidate from another state to examination, he shall prove that he has studied law within this state for one year subsequent to one year of practice in the state of his admission.

Miscellaneous.

In the oath required of the applicant, he shall agree to commence the practice of law within three months from the date of admission and to make the same his permanent and usual occupation.

Source of Rules.

Mills' Ann. St. p. 465, §§ 196-198; Sup. Ct. Rules 39-47; 64 Pac.



Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One duly licensed to practice in the highest court of a foreign state or country may be admitted in this state, with or without examination, in the discretion of the supreme court, with the exception of one granted a license in a foreign jurisdiction while a citizen of this. To entitle a candidate from another state to examination, he shall prove that he has studied law within this state for one year subsequent to one year of practice in the state of his admission.

Miscellaneous.

In the oath required of the applicant, he shall agree to commence the practice of law within three months from the date of admission and to make the same his permanent and usual occupation.

Source of Rules.

Mills' Ann. St. p. 465, §§ 196-198; Sup. Ct. Rules 39-47 (38 Pac. ix.; 49 Pac. v-vii.).

COLORADO DECISIONS.

A complete set of Colorado Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Colorado Supreme, 26 vols., 1864 to 1901.

Colorado Appeals, 13 vols., 1891 to 1901.

All the decisions in Colorado Supreme, vols. 7 to 26, and all decisions of the Colorado Court of Appeals, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 63 vols., together with all decisions for the last 18 years from Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited.

Owing to the large amount of mining litigation in Colorado, the Pacific is of particular importance there, as it contains the decisions of all the West Coast states, in which the same questions are likely to have arisen. Write for prices and full information.

Connecticut.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The candidate for admission to the bar shall prove to the satisfaction of the committee that he is a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, provided that, in case he shall reach his majority before the next semiannual meeting of the committee, he shall be admitted to the examination and, upon recommendation, admitted to practice after he shall become 21.

General Education.

He shall satisfy the committee that he has graduated from a high school, college, or preparatory school of good standing, or has been admitted to a law school, the requirements for entrance to which shall be approved by the committee.

Term of Study.

He shall certify to the committee, too, that after arriving at the age of 18 he has studied for three years in a law school or in an office under the supervision of a practicing attorney, provided that, in the case of those not graduates of a law school, at least one year of such study shall be spent in this state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Previous to the examination an application shall be filed with the clerk of the superior court where the examination is held, containing a certificate from the clerk of the superior court of the county in which he intends to apply, which must be the county in which he has last studied, or, if he has not studied in an office, the county in which he resides, stating that the candidate has filed an application at least 15 days

prior to the date of examination, and that it was approved by the bar of the county. The list of subjects to be contained in the test is left to the discretion of the committee, consisting of 15 members of the bar, of which one or more shall be judges of the superior court, and the rest attorneys residing in this state, but such test shall include questions upon the law of pleading, practice, and evidence, constitutional law, the law of real and personal property, contracts, torts, equity, criminal law, wills and administration, corporations, partnership, negotiable paper, agency, bailments, and domestic relations. A fee of \$10 shall accompany the application, and in case of success in the test another fee of \$5 shall be deposited with the clerk who issues the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys licensed in other states shall be admitted to examination upon satisfactory proof that they have been duly admitted in such state; that they are citizens of the United States, 21 years of age, and of good moral character; that they have filed notice of intention to apply; and that such application has been approved by the bar of the county. If one such has practiced for three years before the bar of another state, he shall be admitted without examination, upon proof of the general qualifications required of other applicants.

Miscellaneous.

It shall be the duty of every attorney in this state who takes a pupil for instruction to register the name of such pupil, and the computation of the term of study shall commence with such registration.

Source of Rules.

Gen. St. 1887, §§ 784, 785, 3264; Rules Sup. Ct. Errors (26 Atl. xviii., xix.).

CONNECTICUT DECISIONS.**1785 to 1901.**

A complete set of Connecticut Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

- Kirby, 1 vol.
- Root, 2 vols.
- Day, 5 vols.
- Connecticut, 72 vols.

The Atlantic Reporter, 47 vols., contains all decisions from and including vol. 53 Conn., and also all decisions for the past 17 years for Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. It contains, also, hundreds of decisions omitted from the State Reports. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will be pleased to furnish specific information and prices on application.

Delaware.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The candidate shall be a resident of this state and of the county in which he is registered, 18 years of age before registration, and of good moral character.

General Education.

He shall pass an examination in Latin, higher mathematics, and English and American history, before the board of examiners, previous to his commencement of the study of law.

Term of Study.

A preliminary term of study of three years in the office of a practicing attorney shall be pursued before the examination.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The test of legal qualifications shall be such as the board of examiners may decide upon. The oath prescribed by law shall follow, if the general qualifications before mentioned have been fulfilled and the fee of \$10 deposited as required.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1874, c. 92, § 6; Id. c. 24, § 4; 13 Del. Laws, c. 117, § 3; Rules of Board of Examiners.

DELAWARE DECISIONS.**1814 to 1901.**

A complete set of Delaware Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

- Harrington, 5 vols.
- Houston, 9 vols.
- Marvel, 2 vols.
- Pennewill, 1 vol.
- Delaware Chancery, 7 vols.
- Houston's Criminal, 1 vol.

Delaware Reports are largely out of print, and are very scarce and expensive. The Atlantic Reporter, 47 vols., contains all decisions in Houston, vols. 7 to 9, Marvel, 2 vols., Pennewill, 1 vol., Delaware Chancery, vols. 6 and 7, and also all decisions for the past 17 years from Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will furnish full information and price on request.

District of Columbia.

Character.

No applicant shall be admitted to examination for admission to the supreme court until he shall have offered proof of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Satisfactory proof shall also be presented that the candidate has studied law under the direction of a competent attorney for at least three years, provided that diligent study in a law school shall, to the extent thereof, be computed as a part thereof.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Applications shall be made in writing to the court, and shall contain the name, age, and residence of the candidate, the time and place of preliminary study, and duration of the same, and the law books he has read. A fee of \$5 shall accompany each application, which fee shall entitle the candidate to a second examination, if he fails in the first; but, if the board favors admission, the oath is administered and license given.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

The petition of one admitted to the bar in the supreme court of the United States, or of a state or territory, shall state the name of the court granting such license, the time of admission, and when and where and for what period he studied law. One admitted in another jurisdiction may, however, be admitted here without examination, in the discretion of the court, if proof of good morals is given and a like

courtsey is extended in that jurisdiction to attorneys of this District.

Miscellaneous.

To entitle a candidate to admission to the court of appeals, he shall offer satisfactory proof of former admission to the supreme court of the United States, or to the highest court of one of the United States, or to the supreme court of this District, and also proof of good standing in that court, and shall pay to the clerk issuing the license a fee of \$5.

Source of Rules.

Rules Sup. Ct. Oct. 31, 1899; Rules Ct. of App.

Florida.

Age—Character.

Before admission to practice will be granted in this state, the applicant shall offer satisfactory evidence to the judge of the circuit court to whom he applies that he is 21 years of age and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

If the foregoing general qualifications are sufficient, the candidate shall enter upon an examination of legal qualifications before the judge of the circuit court and at least two members of the bar, to be selected by said judge, and shall receive from them, if his examination has been favorable, a certificate and license to practice in the circuit and inferior courts of the state. Such examination shall be held in open court, at some regular or special term of said court. This certificate shall be recorded by the clerk of the court at the expense of the candidate. The prescribed oath shall follow.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Persons admitted in any court of record in another state, or in any United States court, shall be admitted to practice in any court of this state, upon tendering proof of such admission and upon taking the oath prescribed by law.

Miscellaneous.

Attorneys admitted to a court of record of this state, or any other state of the United States, shall be admitted to practice in the supreme court, upon producing satisfactory evidence of such admission, with proof of a fair private and professional character, and upon taking the prescribed oath.

Source of Rules.

Laws 1899, c. 4745; Rules Sup. Ct. (18 South. vi.).

FLORIDA DECISIONS.**1846 to 1901.**

A complete set of Florida Reports (down to 1901) consists of 40 vols. All decisions in Florida, vols. 23 to 40, and many other decisions not yet published in the State Reports, are reported in full in the Southern Reporter, 28 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 13 years of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. Write us for price and detailed information.

Georgia.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

For the purpose of admission, the candidate shall file his petition in writing, stating that he is a citizen of the state and of good moral character. The age of the candidate is immaterial.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

By this same petition, applicant shall show by the affidavit of two attorneys that he has studied at least one standard work on each of the subjects he is to be examined upon, which test shall embrace questions on the principles of the common and statute law of England of force in this state, the law of pleading and evidence, the principles of equity and equity pleading and practice, the Revised Code of this state, the constitution of the United States and of this state, and the rules of practice in the superior courts. The questions of such examination are prepared by the state board of examiners, three in number, appointed by the supreme court, and sent on request to the judge of the superior court. A fee of \$15 shall accompany each application, and another fee of \$5 shall be paid the clerk issuing the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys admitted to practice in other states; where attorneys from this state are admitted without examination, shall be permitted to practice here upon proof of such previous license and good moral character.

Admission on Diploma.

Graduates of the Law Department of the State University, of the Law School of Mercer University, of the Law Depart-

ment of Emory College, and of the Atlanta Law School are not required to pass the examination, but shall be admitted upon presentation of diploma.

Miscellaneous.

Aliens who have been residents of this state for two years, and who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, shall be eligible to admission. Attorneys who have been licensed in the superior courts shall be admitted to the supreme court upon affidavit of two attorneys of good standing that such applicants are of good moral character.

Source of Rules.

Civ. Code 1895, §§ 4397-4412; Acts Dec. 18, 1897, amended; Acts Dec. 19, 1898; Rules Sup. Ct. (26 S. E. vi.; 33 S. E. v.-vii.)

GEORGIA DECISIONS.

1805 to 1901.

A complete set of Georgia Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

- T. U. P. Charlton, 1 vol.
- R. M. Charlton, 1 vol.
- Dudley, 1 vol.
- Georgia Decisions, 1 vol.
- Georgia Reports, 110 vols.

Georgia Reports are largely out of print and expensive. All Georgia decisions, from and including vol. 78, are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 37 vols., together with all decisions for the past 16 years from North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. Cross-citation tables make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will be pleased to furnish prices and full information on request.

Hawaii.

"Applications for admission to the bar of the supreme court, or of the lower courts, shall be by petition in the applicant's handwriting, setting forth his age, birthplace, nationality, last place of residence, and the character and term of his study. Sufficient certificates of the applicant's good moral character, and, if he be a member of the bar of any other court, the certificate of his admission to such bar, shall accompany the application."

Sup. Ct. Rule 15, adopted October 6, 1900.

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Idaho.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Any white citizen, or white person who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who is a resident of this state, of the age of 21 years, and of good moral character, shall be eligible to admission as attorney and counselor in all the courts of the state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Besides fulfilling the general qualifications, the applicant shall prove satisfactorily that he purposed following the profession of law, and shall then undergo an examination by the judges of the supreme court, provided, that the district courts may admit to their own and to the inferior courts upon like testimonials and examination. A fee of \$25 shall be paid to the state treasurer, and a fee of \$2 to the clerk issuing the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Application by an attorney of the highest court of another state shall be made in person and by written petition, stating the fact of former admission and of good standing before that court at the time of application.

Miscellaneous.

In the application shall be offered a certificate of two reputable lawyers engaged in practice, containing statements of the candidate's preliminary training, the time he has spent upon the study of law, the books he has read, and any other appropriate acquirements he may have attained.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1887, §§ 3990-3994; Sup. Ct. Rules (32 Pac. v., vi.).

IDAHO DECISIONS.**1866 to 1901.**

There have been issued but two vols. of Idaho Reports, coming down to 1892. The Pacific Reporter, 63 vols., is indispensable to the Idaho practitioner. The set contains all Idaho decisions from and including vol. 2 (1881), and is the only medium through which the decisions of the last 10 years may be had. It also contains all decisions for the last 18 years of Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The set, with continuations, is sold at a fraction of the cost of the State Reports.

The Idaho Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are therefore followed closely by the Idaho courts. The Pacific Reporter contains 60 per cent. of all the decisions as reported in the California Reports, and, in addition, upward of 1,800 decisions omitted from the State Reports, and only published in the Reporter. Write for prices and full information.

Illinois.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Every applicant for admission shall present to the board of examiners his affidavit, or that of some other reputable citizen for him, that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state, and 21 years of age; also, a transcript of record from a court of record showing that the petitioner is of good moral character.

General Education.

Before entering upon the examination, the petitioner shall offer proof of a preliminary education, other than legal, equal to that required to obtain a diploma in a good graded school or college.

Term of Study.

Whether the application be made from this jurisdiction or from another state, the course and period of preparation for the law examination shall be the same, and the applicant shall offer satisfactory proof that he has pursued his law studies in some reputable law school or under the tuition of one or more licensed lawyers for a term of three years; a portion of the time under either system, the remainder under the other, being allowable.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Applications for examination shall be made in term time and in open court. The test, written in whole or in part, shall be as nearly as possible uniform throughout the state, and shall consist of questions upon the subjects of real and personal property, personal rights, contracts, evidence, common-law and equity pleading, partnerships, bailments, ne-

gotiable instruments, principal and agent, principal and surety, domestic relations, wills, corporations, equity jurisprudence, criminal law, and upon the principles of the constitutions of the state and of the United States, and legal ethics. A fee of \$10 shall accompany each application for examination. If the applicant has fulfilled the general qualifications and satisfactorily passed the examination, the board shall report that state of facts to the supreme court, and a license shall be granted upon avowal by the applicant of the oath prescribed by law. In case of failure in the examination, the applicant shall not be admitted to another test within six months from the date of rejection, and until he shall have filed with the board proof that he has studied law for six months subsequent to the prior examination.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys from other states shall be admitted in this state, exempt from the written examination by the board, by presenting their license from said state, and an affidavit that the course of study, when they were admitted, was equal to that required in this state, or that they have practiced two full years under their license, and shall offer proof, too, of their general qualifications, as required of applicants of this state.

Miscellaneous.

In this state, as in most states, there are numerous set forms and blanks to be complied with or filled out in seeking admission.

Source of Rules.

Hurd's Rev. St. 1899, c. 13, §§ 1-4; Sup. Ct. Rules, § 39 (41 N. E. ix., x.; 47 N. E. ix.-xi.); Rules, Regulations, and Forms adopted by the State Board of Law Examiners, January 12, 1898.

ILLINOIS DECISIONS.

1819 to 1901.

A complete set of Illinois Reports (down to 1901) consists of 188 vols. All decisions from and including vol. 114 are reported in the Northeastern Reporter, 58 vols., together with all decisions for the last 17 years from Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. The set is sold for a small part of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Indeed, it costs more to keep up the Illinois Reports alone than it does to continue the Northeastern Reporter. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited.

The Northeastern Reporter, containing, as it does, all the current decisions of the states in which the great commercial centers of the country are located, is considered the best set of reports on commercial law and kindred topics extant.

The Illinois Appellate Court Reports, of which there are now 90 vols. (1877-1901), cover the decisions of inferior courts of appellate jurisdiction and are published in Illinois. We will be pleased to furnish full information and prices on request.

Indiana.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Every voter of good moral character shall be entitled to practice.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

Owing to the constitutional provision, the court is limited in its power to regulate admissions. The examinations are usually oral and of brief duration.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

The court shall permit attorneys from other states to practice in this state during the continuance of the term in which application was made.

Source of Rules.

Constitution, art. 7, § 21; Horner's Ann. St. 1897, §§ 962, 963.

INDIANA DECISIONS.

A complete set of Indiana Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Blackford, 8 vols.

Indiana, 155 vols., 1820-1901.

Indiana Appellate, 24 vols., 1890-1901.

The Northeastern Reporter, 58 vols., contains all decisions of Indiana from and including vol. 102, and all of the Indiana appellate court decisions. The set also contains all decisions for the last 17 years from Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. The set sells at but a frac-

tion of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. The Northeastern is, moreover, the best set of reports for a commercial and corporation practice, as it contains the decisions from the states in which are located the great commercial centers of the country. Write us for full information and price.

Indian Territory.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

An applicant for admission to practice shall produce, by sworn petition, satisfactory proof that he is a citizen, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

All applicants shall be examined in open court in those branches and in the manner chosen by the court. The oath to support the constitution of the United States shall be administered and the candidate licensed.

Miscellaneous.

The statutes of Arkansas relating to the admission of attorneys were adopted as the law of this territory.

Source of Rules.

St. Ark. 1893, §§ 422-424.

INDIAN TERRITORY DECISIONS.

1896 to 1901.

There has been issued only one volume of Indian Territory Reports, and this by private enterprise. The only medium for obtaining all the Indian Territory decisions is the Southwestern Reporter, 60 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 15 years from Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. The Indian Territory Code was adapted from that of Arkansas, and the courts follow the Arkansas decisions closely. The Southwestern is an absolute necessity for the lawyer in the Indian Territory. Write for full information and prices.

Iowa.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In this state the applicant for admission shall be an inhabitant of the state, of the age of 21, and of good moral character.

General Education.

He shall have acquired a preliminary education, other than legal, equivalent to that involved in the completion of a high-school course of at least three years' duration.

Term of Study.

He shall have pursued diligently a course of study in the office of a practicing attorney or in a reputable law school for a term of three years, or partly in such office and partly in such law school.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The method of proving the general qualifications and the legal attainments of the applicant shall be promulgated by the supreme court. The attorney general, with four members of the bar from this state, appointed by the court, shall constitute the board of examiners. Before undertaking the examination the candidate shall pay to the clerk the sum of \$5, and after the examination, if successful, he shall take the prescribed oath.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person, becoming a resident of this state after admission in another state while a resident thereof, may be licensed here, exempt from the examination or proof of the required term of study, if his other qualifications are satis-

factory to the court, and he has practiced in such other state for one year after his admission.

Miscellaneous.

Students in the Law Department of the State University who are recommended for graduation by the faculty, provided the three-years course of study has been pursued, one year at least in such Law School, may be examined at the University by the commission and admitted without further test.

Source of Rules.

Ann. Code 1897, §§ 309-315; Act Apr. 16, 1900.

IOWA DECISIONS.

1839 to 1901.

A complete set of Iowa Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Morris, 1 vol.

G. Greene, 4 vols.

Iowa, 109 vols.

All the decisions of Iowa subsequent to vol. 50 are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 84 vols., together with all decisions for the last 22 years, from Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and all the decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. Cross-citation tables make the cases perfectly available, however cited. The cost of the set is less than one-fourth the cost of the corresponding State Reports.

The Northwestern is generally regarded by the Iowa lawyer as indispensable. As one of the well-known attorneys and statesmen puts it: "We would as soon think of keeping house without a cook stove as to try and practice law without the Northwestern." Write us for full description and price.

Kansas.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The candidate for a license in this state shall be a citizen of the United States and a person of good moral character.

Term of Study.

A preliminary course of study of the law is required by statute, consisting of two years of diligent study, the last year to be spent in the office of a practicing attorney; but this provision is not strictly enforced, and exceptions are made in favor of graduates of law schools.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition shall be filed with the district court, by whom a committee shall be appointed for the examination of the applicant. If a favorable examination is passed, the oath shall be administered.

Admission on Diploma.

Graduates of the Law School of the Kansas University shall be admitted on presentation of a duly-authenticated certificate of graduation.

Miscellaneous.

Admission is granted to the district court and inferior courts upon first application, and license is given to practice in the supreme court upon motion after such admission.

Source of Rules.

Gen. St. 1899, §§ 388-392, 406; Sup. Ct. Rules (58 Pac. vii.).

KANSAS DECISIONS.

A complete set of Kansas Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Kansas, 62 vols., 1862-1901.

Kansas Appeals, 9 vols., 1895-1901.

All decisions of Kansas, from and including vol. 30, and all Kansas Appellate decisions, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 63 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 18 years from California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells for less than one-fourth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. We will be pleased to furnish detailed information and price on request.

Kentucky.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The applicant shall be 21 years of age, and shall file with his petition the certificate of the county court of the county in which he resides, stating that he is a person of honesty, probity, and good demeanor.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

After receipt of the certificate of the county court, the candidate shall file the same with one of the judges of the court of appeals, who, with one of his colleagues, shall proceed to examine the applicant as to his knowledge of the law and his capacity to practice the same, and give him a certificate stating his abilities, which certificate shall constitute his license; or the applicant may file the county court certificate with the clerk of any circuit court, and the court will appoint two members of the bar to examine the applicant touching his knowledge of and capacity to practice law. The certificate of the examiners, indorsed and approved by the judge of the court, will be a license to the party to practice law in all of the courts of this state.

Source of Rules.

Carroll's St. 1899, §§ 97-99.

KENTUCKY DECISIONS.

1785 to 1901.

A complete set of Kentucky Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Hughes, 1 vol.

Kentucky Decisions (Sneed) 1 vol.

Hardin, 1 vol.

Bibb, 4 vols.
Marshall (A. K.), 3 vols.
Littell, 1 vol.
Littell's Select Cases, 1 vol.
Monroe (T. B.), 7 vols.
Marshall (J. J.), 7 vols.
Dana, 9 vols.
Monroe (Ben.) 18 vols.
Metcalfe, 4 vols.
Duvall, 2 vols.
Bush, 14 vols.
Kentucky, vols. 78 to 101.

These by no means represent all of the Kentucky decisions, however. The Southwestern Reporter, 60 vols., contains, in addition to all of the decisions in Kentucky Reports, vols. 85 to 101, several thousand decisions handed down during the period covered by these reports, and which, by the system of selection in vogue, have not been, and will not be, published in the State Reports. In addition to these, there are upward of 2,500 Kentucky decisions in the Southwestern, which have been handed down subsequent to the decisions reported in vol. 101, Kentucky, and considerably less than half of these are marked "To be officially reported." To have all of the decisions of one's own state is an absolute necessity; hence the general use of the Southwestern Reporter in Kentucky.

In addition to the Kentucky decisions, the set contains all decisions for the last 15 years from Arkansas, Indian Territory, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write us for prices and full information.

Louisiana.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The court shall require of the candidate for admission evidence of citizenship of the state and the other qualifications of a voter, with the exception of that of residence, and proof of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Another requisite shall be a term of study of law of at least two years' duration.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The application shall be made to the clerk, and referred by him to the court, and passed upon by the court through the committee of examiners, who shall test each applicant separately upon the subjects of Story on the Constitution, Vattel's Law of Nations or Wheaton's Elements of International Law, the History of the Civil Law in Louisiana, the Louisiana Civil Code, the Code of Practice, statutes of the state of a general nature, the Institutes of Justinian, Domat's Civil Law or some satisfactory equivalent for Domat, Pothier's Treatise on Obligations, Blackstone's Commentaries (fourth book), Kent's Commentaries, Smith on Mercantile Law, Wood on Insurance, Story or Parsons on Notes, Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, Greenleaf, Starkie, or Phillips on Evidence, Russell on Crimes, Bishop on Criminal Procedure, and the jurisprudence of Louisiana as settled by the decisions of the supreme court. The candidate must have a knowledge of the history and jurisdiction of the federal courts, and to that end must be read in Foster's Federal Practice, Story's or Daniel's Equity Jurisprudence, Parsons' or Benedict's Maritime Law or Conkling's Admiralty, Wharton's Conflict of

Laws, and Dillon on Municipal Corporations. If a license is granted, a fee of \$10 shall be paid the clerk issuing the same, and the prescribed oath shall be administered. Applicants who have been rejected shall not be re-examined or admitted to practice for six months after such rejection, and a new application shall be required in such cases.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A license shall be granted an applicant upon production of a permit to practice in another state and evidence of good character and qualification of legal abilities as shown by an examination before the court acting as a board of examiners.

Admission on Diploma.

Presentation of a diploma from the Law Department of the Louisiana University shall entitle the recipient to a license upon proof of good moral character, and a diploma from a law school of another state shall admit to the test of the board of examiners, and ultimately to a license, if the examination is satisfactory and applicant has proof of good moral character.

Source of Rules.

Rev. Laws 1897, §§ 111-115, 756; Sup. Ct. Rules (20 South. v.; 21 South. xi., xii.; 23 South. v., vi.; 26 S^outh. vii.).

LOUISIANA DECISIONS.

1809 to 1901.

A complete set of Louisiana Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Martin, 12 vols.

Martin (N. S.) 8 vols.

Louisiana, 19 vols.

Robinson, 12 vols.

Louisiana Annuals, 52 vols.

The plan of publishing Annuals will be discontinued with volume 52, and the next volume of Louisiana Reports will be labeled and cited as 104 Louisiana Reports.

The Southern Reporter, 28 vols., contains all decisions in Louisiana Annuals, 38 to 52, and, in addition, all decisions for the last 14 years of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Indeed, the Louisiana Reports alone, which are covered by the Southern, have cost subscribers 80 per cent. more than the Southern Reporter, and under the new arrangement the continuations of the Louisiana will cost more than the Southern, which also gives all the decisions of the three neighboring states. Write us for prices, and full information.

Maine.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Among the qualifications requisite for admission to the bar are citizenship and residence in the state, the age of majority, and a good moral character.

Term of Study.

Satisfactory evidence of a three-years course in the study of law, either in the office of a practicing attorney or in a recognized law school, shall be offered to the board of examiners.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The candidate shall submit to a written examination, and to an oral one by a board of five competent lawyers, appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the chief justice, and shall answer correctly 70 per cent. of the questions to enable him to qualify. A fee not to exceed \$20 shall be paid to the board of examiners, and shall entitle the petitioner to a second test, if disqualified at the first, or, in case of no re-examination after rejection, the fee shall be returned to him. If rejected at an examination, the applicant may apply a second time by certifying that he has studied law for six months since such disqualification.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Upon production of a certificate of admission to practice in the court of last resort in another state or any circuit court of the United States, together with the recommendation of one of the judges of such court, an applicant may be admitted on motion, in the discretion of the supreme court.

Source of Rules.

Act March 17, 1899.

MAINE DECISIONS.

1820 to 1901.

A complete set of Maine Reports (down to 1901) consists of 93 vols. All decisions of Maine subsequent to vol. 77 are reported in full in the Atlantic Reporter, 47 vols., together with all decisions for the last 17 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Atlantic also includes some 2,500 decisions which have not been and will not be published in the State Reports. Over 115 of the omitted cases are from Maine, and can only be found in the Atlantic. Can you afford to be without part of your own state's decisions? The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write us for further information and price.

Maryland.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The laws governing admission to practice, as amended, provide that the applicant must be of good moral character, and worthy of admittance, but nowhere state that citizenship shall constitute a requirement, unless by inference from that qualification which demands that the applicant must be capable of discharging the duties of an attorney.

Term of Study.

No one shall be examined who shall not have prepared himself in a law school in any part of the United States, or in the office of a member of the bar of this state, for at least three years.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Applications for admission shall be made by petition to the court of appeals, and then referred by the court of appeals to the board of examiners, consisting of three members of the bar of at least 10 years' standing, appointed by the court of appeals, who shall test the applicants as to their legal qualifications in the manner designated by the uniform system of examination prescribed by the court of appeals, which include: the subjects of elementary law, contracts, torts, wills and administration of estates, corporations, evidence, equity, real property, personal property, criminal law, domestic relations, pleading and practice at law and in equity (at common law and in Maryland), constitutional law, international law, and legal ethics. At presentation for examination, the applicant shall deposit with the treasurer of the board a sum, optional with the court of appeals to the amount of \$25, which entrance fee shall entitle the petitioner to three examinations.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Members of the bar of any other state or territory within the United States, who for five years after admission have been engaged as practitioners, judges, or teachers of law, shall be admitted without examination, on proof of good moral character, after becoming residents of this state.

Miscellaneous.

Students who have matriculated in the Law Department of the University of Maryland or the Baltimore University School of Law prior to January 1, 1898, shall be admitted as heretofore upon presentation of diplomas.

Source of Rules.

Pub. Gen. Laws 1888, art. 10, repealed in part; Laws 1898, c. 139; Rules of Ct. of App. (44 Atl. v., vi.).

MARYLAND DECISIONS.

1658 to 1901.

A complete set of Maryland Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

- Harris & McHenry, 4 vols.
- Harris & Johnson, 7 vols.
- Harris & Gill, 2 vols.
- Gill & Johnson, 12 vols.
- Gill, 9 vols.
- Maryland, 91 vols.
- Bland's Chancery, 3 vols.
- Maryland Chancery, 4 vols.

The Atlantic Reporter, 47 vols., contains all decisions in Maryland, vols. 64 to 91, and upward of 100 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be

found in the Atlantic. The set also contains all decisions for the last 17 years from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Maryland Reports, vols. 64 to 79, are out of print, and rather scarce. The only convenient method of obtaining these decisions, therefore, is through the Atlantic Reporter. Write for price and detailed information.

Massachusetts.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

A citizen, or an alien who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who is a resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, shall be granted admission to the bar, if his legal qualifications are sufficient.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition shall be filed with the clerk of the court for the county in which the petitioner has studied law, and shall be accompanied by the recommendation of an attorney of the court, provided that any person who has studied at a law school within the state may file his application either in the county in which such law school is established or in the county of Suffolk. The applicant should have knowledge of the general principles of common law and of their development, of the important provisions of our statute law, especially those relating to probate, insolvency, and to practice, the constitutions of Massachusetts and of the United States, and of the subject of legal ethics. A fee of \$10 shall be paid by each applicant at the time of filing his petition, and a fee of \$5 on filing of a subsequent petition for the purpose of another examination, and a fee of \$5 at the time of issuance of the license. The prescribed oath shall then be administered to the successful candidate. No rejected person shall be re-examined within five months from the prior examination.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A person admitted to practice before the highest tribunal of another state, of which he was an inhabitant, who becomes an inhabitant of this state, may be admitted here upon proof

of good moral character and professional qualifications, provided that one so admitted in another state who has practiced there for three years may be admitted here exempt from examination in the discretion of the board.

Miscellaneous.

Women shall be granted licenses to practice upon production of the qualifications before enumerated. No person who does not intend to practice as an attorney in this state shall be entitled to examination.

Source of Rules.

Pub. St. c. 159; Acts 1882, c. 139; Acts 1888, c. 257; Acts 1897, c. 508; Acts 1898, c. 384; Rules Sup. Ct., Jan. 12, 1886, and Jan. 7, 1898; Rules Board of Examiners, Jan. 22, 1898.

MASSACHUSETTS DECISIONS.

1804 to 1901.

A complete set of Massachusetts Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Massachusetts, 17 vols.

Pickering, 24 vols.

Metcalf, 13 vols.

Cushing, 12 vols.

Gray, 16 vols.

Allen, 14 vols.

Massachusetts, vols. 97 to 176.

The Northeastern Reporter, 58 vols., contains all decisions in Massachusetts, vols. 139 to 176, and all decisions for the last 17 years of Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Ohio. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State

Report page and volume. The Northeastern Reporter, containing, as it does, all current decisions of the states in which the great commercial centers are located, is considered the best set of commercial and corporation reports extant. We will be pleased to supply full information and prices on request.

Michigan.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Every person who is a resident and a citizen of the United States of full age and of good moral character shall be admitted to the bar of this state upon presentation of a certificate of approval from the board of examiners.

Term of Study.

In filing an application, the petitioner shall satisfy the board that he has diligently pursued the study of law for a period of three years.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The examination in the branches of law shall be partly in writing and partly oral, and shall include those subjects which the board shall see fit to choose. This board of examiners is composed of five competent lawyers of the state, appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the supreme court. A minimum of 70 per cent. shall be required for qualification. Each petition shall be accompanied by a fee of \$10, which shall entitle the candidate to a second attempt, if the first is unfavorable. The second test can only be taken, however, six months or more after the failure, and the application in such case must state that that length of time has been spent diligently in the study of law.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

When an applicant shall furnish a certificate to practice in a court of last resort of another state, or in any circuit or district court of the United States, together with the recommendation of a judge of that court, the supreme court, in its discretion, may grant a license on motion of an attorney of said court.

Admission on Diploma.

One graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan or the Detroit College of Law shall be admitted to practice on presentation of diploma and avowal of the prescribed oath.

Miscellaneous.

No person shall be denied admission on account of sex.

Source of Rules.

Comp. Laws 1897, §§ 1119-1121, 1123, 1124.

MICHIGAN DECISIONS.

1836 to 1901.

A complete set of Michigan Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Harrington, 1 vol.

Walker, 1 vol.

Douglas, 2 vols.

Michigan, 121 vols.

The Northwestern Reporter, 84 vols., contains all decisions of Michigan subsequent to vol. 40. This represents 70 per cent. of all the decisions of the state, and includes several hundred decisions which have not as yet been published in the State Reports. It also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and all the decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at less than 25 per cent. of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write for full information and prices.

Minnesota.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In this state the rules of the court require that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States, or that he has declared his intention to become such, and that he is 21 years of age and of good moral character.

General Education.

Applicants, other than those exempt from test before the board of examiners, shall satisfactorily prove to the board that they have passed examination in one year's Latin, English history, American history, English composition and rhetoric, and the common-school branches before being admitted to the bar examination.

Term of Study.

A person who shall have studied law for three years, within the five years preceding his application, either in a law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, or in both, provided the last six months was spent in such office, shall be eligible to the bar examination. If for the last six months the candidate has pursued his studies as prescribed, the board may, in its discretion, accept in lieu of the remainder of the time required to be passed in a law office or school an equivalent period of study, irrespective of the manner or place in which it was spent.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition for examination shall be filed with the board, and shall contain statements regarding applicant's residence, age, term of study, and those facts which tend to disclose his

general qualifications. The subjects upon which the petitioner shall be examined are left to the discretion of the board, but shall include the law of real property, including mortgages, conveyances, and trusts; equity jurisprudence; equity pleading and practice; constitutional law; international law; criminal law; evidence; corporation law, including both private and municipal corporations; contracts, including sales; bailments; negotiable instruments; landlord and tenant; insurance; partnership; agency; suretyship; frauds; damages and liens; torts; domestic relations; executors, administrators, and wills. A general average of 75 per cent. shall be required for qualification. A candidate having obtained a standing of not less than 60 per cent. in any of the subjects shall be entitled to re-examination of those subjects wherein he failed to receive a standing of 75 per cent.; but, if a candidate's marks are less than 60 per cent. on each of 6 or more subjects, or less than 75 per cent. on each of 13 or more subjects, he shall be re-examined in all subjects. If the test is favorable, the board shall so signify, and the oath of office shall be administered and license granted. With the petition for examination, a fee of \$15 shall be deposited.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys of five years' standing in another state may be admitted in this upon proof of such former license, if the court deems it advisable. Any attorney of less than five years' standing from such other state, who has studied law for a period not less than three years, the last six months of which shall have been spent in an attorney's office of this state, may be examined by the board upon presentation of the various certificates prescribed.

Admission on Diploma.

Graduates of the Law Department of the University of Minnesota and of the St. Paul College of Law shall be ad-

mitted, exempt from examination, on presentation of diploma and proof of citizenship, full age, and good moral character.

Source of Rules.

Gen. Laws 1891, c. 36; Gen. St. 1894, §§ 6172-6178; Gen. Laws 1893, c. 129; Laws 1899, c. 59; Rules Sup. Ct. (44 N. W. iv.; 66 N. W. iv.); Rules Board of Examiners, Feb. 17, 1892, and Sept. 7, 1899.

MINNESOTA DECISIONS.

1851 to 1901.

A complete set of Minnesota Reports (down to 1901) consists of 79 vols. All decisions in vols. 26 to 79, and many other decisions not yet published in the State Reports, are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 84 vols. These represent more than 70 per cent. of all the Minnesota decisions. The Northwestern also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and all decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Northwestern is in general use, and is cited by both the bench and bar. Write for full information and prices.

Mississippi.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The candidate for admission in this state shall prove that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The application shall be made in writing to the court of chancery for some county in the district of his residence. The chancellor shall in open court propound to the candidate questions upon the subjects of the law of real property, personal property, pleading, evidence, commercial law, criminal law, chancery and chancery pleading, of the statute law of the state, and of the constitutions of the United States and of the state of Mississippi, and shall refer the written answers to the supreme court, where they will be passed upon. Upon admission, the candidate shall take the prescribed oath and pay a fee of \$10 to the state, and usually one of \$5 to the city where he practices.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys from other states shall be admitted in this state upon the same conditions as are imposed upon attorneys of this state by such other states.

Admission on Diploma.

If the candidate be a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Mississippi and of good moral character, he shall be admitted upon presentation of diploma.

Source of Rules.

Code 1892, §§ 202-209, 211.

MISSISSIPPI DECISIONS.**1820 to 1901.**

A complete set of Mississippi Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Walker, 1 vol.

Howard, 7 vols.

Smedes & Marshall, 14 vols.

Mississippi, vols. 23 to 77.

Freeman's Chancery, 1 vol.

Smedes & Marshall's Chancery, 1 vol.

The Southern Reporter, 28 vols., contains all Mississippi decisions subsequent to vol. 63, and all decisions for the last 14 years of Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Southern is the only medium through which all of the current Mississippi decisions may be had, and which furnishes them promptly. Write for price and detailed information.

Missouri.

Age—Character.

Every applicant for a license to practice shall produce satisfactory evidence that he is 21 years of age and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

He shall file with the clerk of the supreme court, St. Louis court of appeals, Kansas City court of appeals, or the circuit court for some county of the circuit in which he resides, a written application. If this is considered sufficient by the court, the candidate shall be examined in open court by the judge or judges thereof, and by a committee of three attorneys appointed by said judge or judges, together with any other attorneys present who may desire to participate; and such examination shall be oral and directed to applicant's knowledge of the general theory of the law, and particularly upon the subjects of pleading, evidence, criminal law, the law of contracts, the law of real property, the law of personal property, the statute laws of the state, and the constitution of the United States and the state of Missouri. The oath shall be taken before a license is granted.

Admission on Diploma.

Every person who shall have graduated from the Law Department of the State University, or the Law Department of the Washington University, or the Kansas City School of Law, or the Benton College of Law, and shall produce proof of good moral character and take the oath as prescribed by law, shall be admitted upon presentation of diploma.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1899, §§ 4919-4921, 4937.

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MISSOURI DECISIONS.**1821 to 1901.**

A complete set of Missouri Reports (down to 1901) consists of 156 vols. All decisions subsequent to volume 88 are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 60 vols., together with all decisions for the last 15 years from Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, and all decisions of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. We will be pleased to furnish price and full information on request.

There is also published in Missouri a series known as the Missouri Appeals Reports, covering the decisions of inferior courts of appellate jurisdiction and consisting to date of 84 vols. (1876-1901).

Montana.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Any person applying for admission shall file with the clerk a petition setting forth that he is a citizen of the United States, or a resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, and that he is of full age and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

His petition shall contain, also, the certificate of two reputable lawyers that applicant has studied law for two years prior to such application.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The questions and answers of the examinations shall be principally in writing, and shall be strict, both as to elementary principles and the Codes and practice of this state. Before a license shall be granted the candidate shall take the oath prescribed by law.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A citizen of the United States, or a resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who has been admitted to practice before the highest tribunal of another state where the common law exists as a basis, shall be admitted here, with or without examination, in the discretion of the court, upon filing certificates showing good moral character, where, with whom, and for what period he has studied, where and how long he has practiced, if such he has, his standing in the court in which he last practiced, and the recommendation of one of the judges of such court.

Source of Rules.

Civ. Code Proc. 1895, §§ 390-394; Sup. Ct. Rules (27 Pac. vii.; 36 Pac. viii., ix.; 44 Pac. ix., x.; 57 Pac. ix., x.).

MONTANA DECISIONS.

1868 to 1901.

A complete set of Montana Reports (down to 1901) consists of 24 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 63 vols., contains all decisions subsequent to vol. 3 Montana, and all decisions for the last 18 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Owing to the limited number of local precedents, it is necessary to go outside of Montana for case-law authorities, and the Pacific Reporter is the medium naturally chosen. Indeed, the set is usually considered indispensable in all the Pacific Coast states. This is especially true as to Montana, for the reason that the Montana Code was adapted from that of California, and the courts follow the California decisions closely. The Pacific contains 65 per cent. of all the California decisions, including hundreds that are nowhere else reported. Write for price and full information.

Nebraska.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

When applying for admission to the bar, the applicant must show that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of Nebraska, 21 years of age at the time of application, and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Before attempting the examination, the applicant, for a period of two years, shall have pursued diligently his legal studies in the office of a practicing attorney.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The supreme court shall fix the time, place, and rules for examinations, and may appoint a commission of not less than three persons learned in the law to assist in or conduct any such examinations. At least four weeks prior to the day set for the examinations, the applicant shall file with the clerk of the supreme court a written request in his own handwriting, subscribed by himself, together with proofs of his general qualifications, as mentioned above. These proofs shall state, too, the time and place of preparatory study, and shall contain his preceptor's certificate that the petitioner has attentively pursued his studies for at least two years, and the affidavit of two reputable citizens of the applicant's own community vouching for his morality and reputation in that community, and the names and addresses of three persons, other than those certifying for him, of whom further inquiry may be made by the board of examiners. At the time of filing application, the petitioner shall deposit with the clerk the sum of \$5 for defrayment of expenses. Except for the division of the

questions and answers into oral and written, the method of conducting the examination is left to the discretion of the board of examiners. But such candidate shall pass a satisfactory examination upon the principles of the common law. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the examination, the board shall report to the court the results, and the names of the persons entitled to admission as decided by a majority of the board, which persons shall thereupon be admitted to practice upon taking the oath prescribed by law. If the applicant is disqualified, he shall not be admitted to examination for one year from the time of such failure, and until he shall have filed a certificate that he has studied law for one year since his rejection.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A practicing attorney in a court of record of another state shall be admitted to practice generally in this state by filing the application containing the stipulations before mentioned and by presenting proof that he is a licensed practitioner in a court of record of such other state. He shall be exempt from further examination.

Miscellaneous.

Graduates from the College of Law of the State University shall make application containing statements regarding qualifications in the same manner as other applicants. If otherwise satisfactory, they will be admitted without further examination.

Source of Rules.

Laws 1895, c. 6, approved March 30th; Comp. St. 1899, c. 7, §§ 2-9; Rules Sup. Ct. (83 N. W. vii., viii.).

NEBRASKA DECISIONS.

1854 to 1901.

A complete set of Nebraska Reports (down to 1901) consists of 58 vols. The Northwestern Reporter, 84 vols., contains all decisions subsequent to vol. 8 Nebraska, representing nearly 90 per cent. of all the decisions of the state. The set also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and all decisions of Dakota Territory, and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells for about one-fourth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write for price and full information.

Nevada.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The applicant for admission in this state shall be a bona fide resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Application shall be made to the district judge, who shall refer it to the supreme court. This court will then appoint the district judge and two attorneys of the court to constitute a board of examiners. This court shall test the applicant upon his legal attainments by examination in open court, the questions to be answered in writing upon the subjects of the history of Nevada and of the United States, the constitutional relations of the state and federal government, the jurisdiction of the various courts of Nevada and of the United States, the various sources of municipal law of Nevada, the general principles of the common law relating to property and personal rights and obligations, the general grounds of equity jurisdiction and the principles of equity jurisprudence, rules and principles of pleading and evidence, practice under the Civil and Criminal Codes of Nevada, and remedies in hypothetical cases. A fee of \$35 shall be deposited before filing application.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One who has been admitted in any other state shall be licensed in this, upon production of proof of such fact and a certificate of some responsible party that the applicant is of good moral character.

Source of Rules.

Gen. St. 1885, §§ 2529-2535; Sup. Ct. Rules (24 Pac. v.; 49 Pac. vii., viii.; 63 Pac. vi., viii.).

NEVADA DECISIONS.

1865 to 1901.

A complete set of Nevada Reports (down to 1901) consists of 24 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 16 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 63 vols., together with all decisions for the last 18 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Owing to the small number of local precedents, the Nevada attorney is forced to look to the neighboring states for his case-law authorities. The Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, upwards of 70 per cent. of all the decisions of the Pacific states, and being the only medium through which a large proportion of them may be had, is the natural selection. Write for price and full information.

New Hampshire.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The applicant for a license to practice shall be a citizen of the state, of the age of 21 years, and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

He shall file with the clerk of the supreme court for the county in which he resides a certificate declaring his intention of pursuing the study of law for the required period of three years, one of which shall be spent in this state; and he shall be required to furnish sufficient proof that he has pursued his studies for the required term, and for at least one year in this state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The candidate shall pass a satisfactory examination on the various branches of law before a committee appointed by the supreme court, and shall average 70 per cent. in the correctness of his answers to have them considered satisfactory.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One admitted to practice in the highest court of another state shall be admitted here, exempt from examination, upon production of proof that he is of good moral character and that he has practiced law in the state of his admission for at least one year.

Source of Rules.

Pub. St. 1901, c. 213, §§ 1-5.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE DECISIONS.

1816 to 1901.

A complete set of New Hampshire Reports (down to 1901) consists of 69 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 63 are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 47 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 17 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, including upward of 2,500 decisions that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Reporter. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full particulars and price.

New Jersey.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

To procure a license in this state, the applicant shall be 21 years of age and of good moral character.

General Education.

The provisions regulating the preliminary education of the candidate are not mandatory, but state that the period of preparatory study of the law shall be of three years' duration if the candidate has been admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts or bachelor of science, and four years if he has not.

Term of Study.

A regular clerkship for a term of three years shall be served with some practicing attorney of the court, subject to the provisions stated under "General Education," before permission will be granted to enter upon the examination. Any portion of time, not exceeding one year and six months, spent in regular attendance at a law school, shall be allowed as an equivalent of an equal period of clerkship spent in the office of an attorney.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

A certificate of the person under whom the candidate has studied shall be filed with the application, and shall state that the petitioner has diligently pursued his studies to the exclusion of every other occupation incompatible with such clerkship. The written examination shall be conducted by the board of examiners, consisting of six counselors appointed by the court, and the oral test shall be under the direct supervision of the court. The prescribed oath shall be taken before admission is granted.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney, admitted in another state, whose clerkship and profession in that state, or in this, or in both, have been pursued for a term of four years, shall be eligible to examination, if his moral character is good, provided that an attorney from this state would be admitted in such state upon equally liberal terms.

Miscellaneous.

No one shall be admitted as a counselor until he shall have practiced in this court as an attorney for three years and shall have given proof in examination of his legal ability. Women shall be licensed upon complying with the prescribed requirements.

Source of Rules.

Gen. St. p. 1043, §§ 140, 141; Gen. St. p. 2330, § 6; Gen. St. p. 2603, § 396.

NEW JERSEY DECISIONS.

Complete sets of New Jersey Reports (down to 1901) consist of:

New Jersey Law, 64 vols., 1790-1901.

New Jersey Equity, 59 vols., 1830-1901.

The Atlantic Reporter, 47 vols., contains all decisions of New Jersey subsequent to 47 Law and 40 Equity. It also contains all decisions for the last 17 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Atlantic Reporter includes upward of 2,500 decisions that have not been and will not be published in the State Re-

ports. More than 700 of the omitted decisions are from New Jersey. Regarding the value of these decisions as precedents, we quote from the report of the committee on reporting, and digesting to the American Bar Association, 1898: "In New Jersey the judges and reporters have excluded or omitted from the reports 667 cases which have been published in the first 33 vols. of the Atlantic Reporter. * * * Some of them are decisions which have proved to be the controlling authorities, and have become leading cases in some branch of law or practice." In view of this statement from such an impartial authority, can you afford to practice without all of these decisions? Write for price and full information.

New Mexico.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In applying for a license in this state, the petitioner shall be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, and shall be a resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Before attempting the examination the applicant shall certify to the court in his petition or offer the certificates of reputable attorneys that he has pursued his study of law for a period of two years.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The applicant shall file with the clerk of the supreme court a petition stating the time and place of his birth, and his residence, accompanied by the certificate of some reputable person vouching for his character. It shall contain, too, a statement of all the facts material to his preparatory work. The application shall be referred to the board of examiners, consisting of five members of the bar of said court, who shall in open court examine the applicants, partly in writing and partly by oral questions, upon the subjects of real and personal property, contracts, partnership, negotiable instruments, agency, principal and surety, executors and administrators, bailments, corporations, personal rights, domestic relations, the principles of constitutional law, wills, equity jurisprudence, pleading, practice, evidence, and criminal law. A fee of \$5 shall be paid the clerk issuing the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person admitted in another state shall offer evidence of such admission, the length of time he has been engaged in

active practice, and his standing in said court, when applying for admission in this state. If such applicant has been engaged in the practice of his profession for three years next preceding his application, he shall be licensed here without examination.

Miscellaneous.

The district courts shall have power to issue to any proper person who purposes applying for admission a temporary license, to expire on the first day of the term of the supreme court next after the issuance of such license.

Source of Rules.

Comp. Laws 1897, § 1040a; Sup. Ct. Rules, approved 1897.

NEW MEXICO DECISIONS.

1852 to 1901.

A complete set of New Mexico Reports (down to 1901) consists of 9 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 2 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 63 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 18 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local decisions increases the necessity of using decisions from other states as precedents. The Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, the decisions of the neighboring states, is naturally the medium which furnishes the decisions desired. It is so generally used and cited in New Mexico that it may be regarded as indispensable. Write for price and complete information.

New York.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In this state the applicant for admission to practice shall prove to the board of examiners that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state, and 21 years of age, and shall offer to the supreme court evidence of good moral character.

General Education.

Those applicants who are not graduates of colleges of good standing, or attorneys admitted in other states, shall undergo an examination under the authority of the State University in the subjects of English composition, advanced English, first-year Latin, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, United States and English history, civics, and economics, or in their equivalents.

Term of Study.

The candidate shall prove to the satisfaction of the board of examiners, which consists of three members of the bar, that he has pursued the study of law for three years, except that, if the student is a graduate of any college or university, the period of study may be two years, and except, also, that persons admitted in another state, who have practiced in that state for one year since their admission, shall be permitted to enter upon the examination after one year of study in this state. The period of this preliminary study may be spent in the office of a practicing attorney of this state after the age of 18 has been reached, or after such age by attending a law school of sufficient standing, or partly under one of these conditions and partly under the other; and the computation of the time so spent in the office of an attorney shall commence at the filing with the clerk of the court of appeals of such attorney's certificate announcing the clerkship.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition for examination shall be entitled in the department in which the candidate wishes to be admitted; but he may be examined in any department, whether a resident thereof or not. The test may be oral or written, or partly oral and partly written, and shall embrace questions on the subjects selected by the board. An examination fee of \$10 shall accompany each application, and shall entitle the candidate to three examinations, and no more. If the board favors admission, it will so signify to the supreme court; but, if not, the rejected applicant shall not be allowed re-examination for three months.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney who has been admitted to practice in another state, and who has practiced therein for one year, shall offer, by his affidavit, proof of such admission and pursuit of his profession, and of the prescribed period of study for one year in this state, and shall then be permitted to undergo the examination of the board. One who has been admitted in another jurisdiction and has practiced his profession there for a period of three years shall be admitted here without examination.

Miscellaneous.

Race or sex shall offer no bar to admission in this state.

Source of Rules.

Birdseye St. (2d Ed.) pp. 167, 168, §§ 2-6; Sup. Ct. Rules (26 N. E. iv.; 33 N. E. vi.-viii.; 48 N. E. vi.-viii.).

NEW YORK DECISIONS.

A complete set of reports of the courts of last resort in New York (down to 1901) consists of:

New York Common Law, 80 vols., 1794-1848.

New York Chancery, 32 vols., 1814-1848.

New York Appeals, 165 vols., 1847-1901.

The Northeastern Reporter, 58 vols., contains all decisions of the New York court of appeals subsequent to vol. 98. It also contains all decisions for the last 17 years of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There have been and still are, a number of lower courts of record, and of appellate jurisdiction, such as the supreme court, superior court, court of common pleas, etc. The decisions of these courts have been reported in part in a heterogeneous mass of official and unofficial reports. These are usually cited by the names of the reporters, and are collectively classed as Supreme, Practice and Code, Superior, Common Pleas, and Criminal Reports. The tabulated list is too long to include here, but we will furnish a catalogue in which these are set forth, on request. In 1888 we commenced the publication of the New York Supplement, which now has 68 vols. In this set we have reported in full, systematically and promptly, all decisions of these inferior courts of record, including all the decisions as reported in some 200 vols. of the official and unofficial reports above referred to, and nearly 7,000 additional decisions, which have been either entirely omitted from the State Reports, or reported only as mems. The New York Supplement is supplied with tables which makes it a perfect and convenient substitute for the State Reports.

We will be pleased to quote prices and furnish full information regarding these Reporters on request.

North Carolina.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Persons who may apply for admission shall be of full age and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Each applicant shall have read law for a period of two years, and during the course of such study shall have perused Ewell's Essentials (3 vols.), Clark on Corporations, Schouler on Executors, Bispham's Equity, Clark's Code of Civil Procedure, Code of North Carolina (vol. 1), the constitutions of the United States and of the state of North Carolina, Creasy's English Constitution, and Sharwoody's Legal Ethics.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The candidate shall undergo a test before two or more justices of the supreme court upon the various branches of the law, and, if deemed sufficiently capable, as disclosed by the test, he shall take the oath of office. A tax of \$20 shall be paid upon each license granted, to be deposited before examination and returned in case of rejection.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney admitted in another state shall, before admission in this state, reside here for a period of one year, or produce a testimonial from the chief magistrate of such state that he is of excellent moral character.

Source of Rules.

Code, vol. 1, §§ 17-20; Sup. Ct. Rules (12 S. E. v.; 13 S. E. v.; 22 S. E. v.; 27 S. E. v.; 31 S. E. iv.).

NORTH CAROLINA DECISIONS.**1778 to 1901.**

A complete set of North Carolina Reports (down to 1901) consists of 126 vols. All North Carolina decisions subsequent to vol. 95 are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 37 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 16 years of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for prices and full information.

North Dakota.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Every applicant for admission shall be an inhabitant of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

For a period of two years he shall have pursued his preparatory study of the law in the office of a practicing attorney of this state, or in a reputable law school in the United States, or partly in such office and partly in such school.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

After satisfying the court as to his general qualifications, the candidate shall undergo an examination as to his legal attainments, before the court or a committee of not less than three members of the bar appointed by the court. The prescribed oath shall then be taken.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person who has been admitted to practice in another state may be licensed here, after becoming a resident, exempt from the examination and proof of the period of study, if satisfactory evidence is offered that the other qualifications required are sufficient and that the applicant has practiced law for one year in the state of his admission.

Source of Rules.

Rev. Codes 1899, §§ 420-425; Sup. Ct. Rules (61 N. W. xii., xiii.; 74 N. W. xii.).

NORTH DAKOTA DECISIONS.

A complete set of reports for North Dakota (down to 1901) consists of:

Dakota Territorial, 6 vols., 1867-1889.

North Dakota, 9 vols., 1889-1901.

All decisions of Dakota Territory and of North and South Dakota are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 84 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and it sells at less than one-fourth of the cost of the corresponding Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local authorities, and the fact that the decisions of Minnesota and Wisconsin are followed closely by the Dakotas, makes the Northwestern a necessity to the North Dakota lawyer. Write for full description and price.

Ohio.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

No person shall be licensed to practice unless he is a citizen of the United States or has declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, and unless he is 21 years of age, and until he shall have filed a certificate of some attorney that he is of good moral character.

General Education.

A preliminary education, other than legal, equivalent to that received in the public high schools of this state, is necessary before undertaking the examination.

Term of Study.

A period of three years of regular and diligent study in the office of a practicing attorney or in a law school, or partly in an office and partly in a law school, shall be required before permission shall be granted to attempt the examination; and a certificate stating the intention shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court at the commencement of this preparatory study.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The board of examiners, consisting of 10 members of the bar, shall conduct the examination and shall require an average of 75 per cent. on the written answers offered to the questions selected on the subjects of the law of real and personal property, torts, contracts, evidence, pleading, partnership, bailments, negotiable instruments, agency, suretyship, domestic relations, wills, corporations, equity, criminal law, constitutional law, and legal ethics. A fee of \$5 shall accompany each

application, and shall be returned to the candidate if his name is not placed on the examination roll. If his name be placed on the examination roll, and he fails to pass, he shall not be required to pay any further sum upon a second application; but for each subsequent application a fee of \$5 shall be paid. In case the applicant is rejected, second examination shall be allowed upon filing a certificate that he has studied law for six months subsequent to the prior test. If successful, the oath of office shall be administered before a license is granted.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A person, resident of the state, who has pursued the study of law for three years under the tuition of an attorney, and has been admitted in a court of record of the United States, or, having been admitted after a shorter period of study, has practiced for a time sufficient, when added to his term of preparatory study, to make up the three years, may be admitted to examination upon proof of good moral character, provided that one who has been admitted in another state after a course of study of at least two years shall be licensed in this state upon proof of the preliminary study, the admission in such state, five years of practice there, and evidence of good moral character. The candidate shall file with the clerk his affidavit, stating that he is a resident of the state, his name, age, and former and present residence, and his certificate of admission to the bar, which, if issued less than three years before such filing, must be accompanied by the certificate of his preceptor, showing the extent and character of his study, and he shall file, also, a certificate of the judge of the court in which he practiced, stating that the candidate was of good standing in that court. A fee of \$5 shall be deposited at the time of filing this application.

Miscellaneous.

Any person, not yet admitted, who shall have commenced the study of law while a nonresident, on coming into this state shall file with the clerk his affidavit stating his purpose of making this state his permanent residence, his name, age, and former and present residence, and his preceptor's certificate of the place, commencement, and duration of the applicant's study of law, which application shall be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents.

Source of Rules.

Bates' Ann. St. (2d Ed.) §§ 559-562; Sup. Ct. Rules (35 N. E. vi., vii.; 47 N. E. xii.; 49 N. E. iv.-vi.).

OHIO DECISIONS.

A complete set of Ohio Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Ohio, 20 vols., 1821-1851.

Ohio State, 62 vols., 1852-1901.

All decisions subsequent to vol. 42, Ohio State, are reported in the Northeastern Reporter, together with all decisions for the last 17 years of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New York. These being the states in which the great commercial centers of the country are located, it naturally follows that the Northeastern is the best set of reports on commercial law and kindred topics extant. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There are also published in Ohio several series of reports and periodicals, covering the decisions of the various inferior courts.

We will be pleased to furnish prices and full information regarding the Northeastern on request.

Oklahoma.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

It is necessary for admission in this territory that the applicant shall be an inhabitant of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition shall be filed in any district court of the territory, whereupon the court shall appoint a committee of members of the bar, usually three in number, who shall examine the candidate upon his legal qualifications. The oath of office shall then be administered.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any inhabitant who satisfies the court that he has been admitted in a court in another state shall be admitted here upon proof of good moral character.

Miscellaneous.

No person shall be admitted to the supreme court until he has been licensed in one of the district courts, or in the supreme court of some other state or territory, after which his entrance shall be allowed upon motion of an attorney of this court. A fee of \$3 shall be paid for the license.

Source of Rules.

St. 1893, §§ 316, 317; Sup. Ct. Rules (43 Pac. ix.).

OKLAHOMA DECISIONS.

1890 to 1901.

A complete set of Oklahoma Reports (down to 1901) consists of 10 vols. All Oklahoma decisions are reported in the

Pacific Reporter, 63 vols. The decisions of Kansas are closely followed by the Oklahoma courts, for the reason that the statutes were adapted from those of Kansas. The Pacific Reporter contains all Kansas decisions for the last 18 years, representing more than 65 per cent. of all the decisions of Kansas. The set also contains all decisions for the last 18 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full description.

Oregon.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In applying for admission, the candidate must show to the supreme court that he is a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and of good moral character. The two former requisites may be proved by his affidavit, while the last shall be proved in any manner satisfactory to the court.

Term of Study.

A certificate of some reputable attorney that the applicant has studied law for a term of three years, or, if a graduate of a recognized college, for two years, must be filed with the application.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Applications for admission can only be made to the supreme court. The examination shall be conducted in writing, or partly in writing and partly orally, by the justices of the supreme court or under their direction, in open court, and shall include queries on the subjects of the common law, the law merchant, the principles of equity jurisprudence, the history and constitutional law of England prior to the Declaration of Independence, the history and constitutional law of the United States, the statute and constitutional law of this state, and the practical administration of the law. If found qualified, the prescribed oath shall be taken.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney admitted in the highest court of any other state or county where the common law prevails, who is otherwise qualified, shall be admitted in this state, upon filing a certificate of admission and a petition stating where and for

how long he has practiced since his admission and his standing in that court.

Miscellaneous.

Women shall be admitted by qualifying under the foregoing stipulations.

Source of Rules.

Hill's Ann. Laws 1892, §§ 1034-1036; Sup. Ct. Rules (9 Pac. iii.; 26 Pac. viii.; 37 Pac. ix., x.).

OREGON DECISIONS.

1853 to 1901.

A complete set of Oregon Reports (down to 1901) consists of 35 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 63 vols., contains all Oregon decisions subsequent to vol. 10, and in addition all decisions for the last 18 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Pacific is so generally used and cited throughout the Pacific Coast states that access to the decisions therein reported is most essential. Write for price and full information.

Pennsylvania.*

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The candidate applying for admission to practice in the courts of this county shall be a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, to be proved to the satisfaction of the board of examiners at the time of filing the application.

General Education.

Before commencing the prescribed term of study the candidate shall have undergone an examination before the board of examiners, or a committee thereof, upon the branches of a good English education, and shall receive from the board a certificate of approval, if the examination has been satisfactorily passed.

Term of Study.

The certificate thus received shall be filed with the prothonotary at the commencement of the prescribed three-years term of clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of this commonwealth. The last year of such preparatory study shall be spent in the office of a practicing attorney of this county.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Applications for examination of the candidate's legal attainments shall be made to the chairman of the board of ex-

*Note.—In this state, the rules under which the applicant is examined vary in the different counties, and only by applying to the prothonotary for the particular county in which the petitioner wishes to be admitted can he familiarize himself with the requisites. The rules for admission in Philadelphia county have been used as an illustration in the following article.

aminers, consisting of 10 members of the bar appointed by the several courts of common pleas and the orphans' court of this county. Publication of the same shall be made, also, in the Legal Intelligencer for four weeks immediately preceding the examination. The oral examination shall be given in the presence of a quorum of the board of examiners, but the written test may be propounded by the board, or by a committee appointed by the board; but the answers to the examination shall be passed upon by the board only, and shall be deemed satisfactory if approved by six members. If, in the opinion of the board, the candidate is qualified, it shall issue to him a certificate to be filed with the prothonotary at the time of motion for admission.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney admitted in the courts of another county of this commonwealth may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted, exempt from examination, upon production of a certificate of the presiding judge of the court of common pleas of the county of his admission vouching for the candidate's good moral character and professional standing in such court. No one who has studied in this county and been admitted in another, as a means of gaining admission here exempt from examination, shall be admitted without taking the prescribed test.

An attorney admitted in another state, who has since resided in this state for two years, one of which has been passed in this county, shall be admitted here upon proof of admission to the court of last resort of such state and a certificate of the presiding judge of such court that the candidate was of good standing in that court and of good moral character.

An attorney admitted in another state, who has practiced in the courts of record of such state for seven years, shall be admitted upon recommendation of the board of examiners,

provided that no person admitted in another state shall be admitted in this upon these terms unless attorneys of these courts are allowed admission in that state upon equally liberal terms.

Whether attorneys so admitted shall be licensed here, with or without examination, lies in the discretion of the board of examiners to whom application is made.

Admission on Diploma.

Any citizen of the United States of full age and a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, who has fulfilled the requirements as to the preliminary examination and been registered for one year as a student of law in said University, shall be admitted without further examination.

Miscellaneous.

It shall be the duty of every attorney of these courts to register with the prothonotary the name, age, and place of residence of every person studying under his direction, and the period of clerkship shall be computed from the date of such registration.

Admission to one of the courts of common pleas of this county shall entitle the one so admitted to practice in all the courts.

Source of Rules.

Rule 8, Board of Examiners.

PENNSYLVANIA DECISIONS.

A complete set of the reports of the Pennsylvania court of last resort (down to 1901) consists of:

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Reports, 1754-1845.

Dallas, 4 vols.

Addison, 1 vol.

Yeates, 4 vols.

Binney, 6 vols.

Sergeant & Rawle, 17 vols.

Rawle, 5 vols.

Penrose & Watts, 3 vols.

Watts, 10 vols.

Wharton, 6 vols.

Watts & Sergeant, 9 vols.

Pennsylvania State Reports, 198 vols., 1844-1901.

All decisions subsequent to vol. 109 Pa. State, are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 47 vols. In fact, this is the only medium for obtaining all the decisions. Upward of 1,500 cases have been omitted from the Pennsylvania State Reports, and these are all reported in full in the Atlantic Reporter. The Atlantic also contains all decisions for the last 17 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There are many side reports, periodicals, etc., covering the decisions of the inferior courts of Pennsylvania. The list is too long to include here, but we will furnish a catalogue in which these are set forth on request. We will be pleased to quote prices and furnish full information regarding the Atlantic Reporter on request.

Rhode Island.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

A person seeking admission to the bar in this state shall file with the clerk of the appellate division of the supreme court a petition, in which he shall state that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention of becoming such, a resident of this state, and 21 years of age, and a certificate of an attorney of this court that the petitioner is of good moral character.

General Education.

Before commencing the study of law the candidate shall have received a preliminary education equivalent to that received in a high school in one of the cities of the state.

Term of Study.

If the candidate has received a classical education, his petition shall set forth that he has studied law two years in the office of a practicing attorney, or for two years in some law school and attorney's office, provided that six months of such time shall be spent in such office; but a period of three years shall have been served if he shall not have attained to that degree of education.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition for admission shall be referred to the board of examiners, consisting of five members of the bar appointed by the court, which board shall satisfy themselves that the applicant is capable of properly advising his clients and conducting their causes, and is sufficiently versed in the law, as disclosed by a test upon the subjects of contracts, torts, criminal law, pleading, real property, sales, agency, bills and

notes, evidence, equity jurisprudence and pleading, corporations (public and private), damages, probate law and practice, domestic relations, partnership, trusts, carriers, constitutional law, and bankruptcy, besides the general principles of the common law, the statute law of the state, and the principles of the constitutions of the state and United States. The petitioner shall pay to the clerk at the filing of the first application a fee of \$10, and a fee of \$5 for each subsequent application. If the candidate is successful, the oath of office shall be administered.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One admitted in another state, who has practiced therein for three years, shall be eligible to the examination after six months of study in an attorney's office in this state; but one so admitted in another state, who has practiced for ten years, may dispense with the course of study in such office.

Miscellaneous.

A student, upon entering an attorney's office for study, shall file with the clerk of the court such attorney's certificate, stating that the term of clerkship has commenced, and the time of such period shall begin with the filing of the notice. The candidate shall certify to the board that he purposed practicing law, if admitted.

Source of Rules.

Pub. St. 1882, c. 192, § 7; Sup. Ct. Rules (39 Atl. vi.); Rules Board of Examiners.

RHODE ISLAND DECISIONS.

1828 to 1901.

A complete set of Rhode Island Reports (down to 1901) consists of 21 vols. All Rhode Island decisions subsequent to vol. 14 are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 47 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 17 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, including upward of 2,500 decisions—a number of which are from Rhode Island—which have been omitted from the State Reports, and can only be found in the Atlantic. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local precedents makes reference to the decisions of the neighboring states a frequent necessity, and the decisions reported in the Atlantic carry weight in Rhode Island. Write for price and full information.

South Carolina.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The statutes of this state require that an applicant for admission shall be a citizen of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The examination of the candidate's legal attainments shall be in writing, conducted by the justices of the supreme court, and passed upon by them. The candidate shall pay in advance a fee of \$5 to defray expenses. If the test is favorably passed, the candidate shall take the prescribed oath of office and the oath respecting dueling and be licensed.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person of good moral character, who has been admitted to a court of record in the United States, shall be admitted to the courts of like grade in this state, upon motion, on taking the prescribed oaths.

Admission on Diploma.

A graduate of the Law School of the State University, of good moral character, shall be admitted upon taking the prescribed oaths.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1893, §§ 2288-2290; Sup. Ct. Rules.

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SOUTH CAROLINA DECISIONS.

A complete set of South Carolina Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Law Reports, 1783-1868.

Bay, 2 vols.

Brevard, 3 vols.

Mills, 2 vols.

Nott & McCord, 2 vols.

McCord, 4 vols.

Harper, 1 vol.

Bailey, 2 vols.

Hill, 3 vols.

Riley, 1 vol.

Dudley, 1 vol.

Rice, 1 vol.

Cheees, 1 vol.

McMullen, 2 vols.

Speer, 2 vols.

Strohart, 5 vols.

Richardson, 15 vols.

Chancery Reports, 1784-1868.

Desaussure, 4 vols.

Harper, 1 vol.

McCord, 2 vols.

Bailey, 1 vol.

Richardson's Equity Cases, 1 vol.

Hill, 2 vols.

Riley, 1 vol.

Dudley, 1 vol.

Rice, 1 vol.

Cheees, 1 vol.

McMullen, 1 vol.

Speer, 1 vol.

Strohart, 4 vols.

Richardson, 14 vols.

South Carolina, New Series, 59 vols., 1868-1901.

All decisions subsequent to South Carolina, New Series, vol. 25, are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 37 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 16 years of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set costs about one-fourth the price of the corresponding State Reports. In fact, the subscriber for the South Carolina Reports covered by the Southeastern, has paid considerably more than it would have cost him to take the Southeastern and get, in addition to his own, all the decisions of the four neighboring states. Write for price and full information.

South Dakota.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Each candidate shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he is a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character; the last to be proved by the certificate of a court of record.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The examination shall be conducted in open court, before the justices of the supreme court, or members of the bar appointed by the court, or both, as the court may decide. If the candidate shall pass the examination satisfactorily, he shall pay the clerk a fee of \$5 and shall take the required oath.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney admitted in another jurisdiction shall be licensed here, upon proof of such admission and good moral character and payment of a fee of \$5.

Miscellaneous.

Sex shall constitute no bar to admission in this state.

Source of Rules.

Ann. St. 1899, §§ 724-726; Sup. Ct. Rules.

SOUTH DAKOTA DECISIONS.

A complete set of Reports for South Dakota (down to 1901) consists of:

Dakota Territorial, 6 vols., 1867-1889.

South Dakota, 13 vols., 1889-1901.

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All Dakota decisions, territorial and of both states, are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 84 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and sells for less than one-fourth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find cases, even if cited by the State Reports page and volume. The limited quantity of local case law, and the fact that the decisions of the neighboring states, particularly Minnesota and Wisconsin, are constantly cited, makes this set a necessity to the lawyer practicing in South Dakota. Write for price and full information.

Tennessee.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Citizenship is not a requisite here, but the candidate shall be 21 years of age and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

In applying for admission, the candidate shall file the certificate of the county court in the county in which he resides that he is of sufficient age and moral character. Any two judges or chancellors, or the faculty of any law school of the state, shall have the power to examine the applicant upon his legal qualifications and to grant a license, if deemed satisfactory. At the time of certifying as to age and character of the applicant, the clerk of the county court shall be paid a fee of 25 cents. The prescribed oath shall be administered when the license is granted.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Persons admitted in another state shall be licensed here upon production of proof of such admission and good moral character.

Admission on Diploma.

As above stated, the faculty of any law school has power to grant licenses to practice, which is equivalent to admission on diploma.

Source of Rules.

Shannon's Code 1896, §§ 5772, 5775-5779; Sup. Ct. Rules.
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TENNESSEE DECISIONS.

1791 to 1901.

A complete set of Tennessee Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Overton, 2 vols.
Cook, 1 vol.
Haywood, 3 vols.
Peck, 1 vol.
Martin & Yerger, 1 vol.
Yerger, 10 vols.
Meigs, 1 vol.
Humphrey, 11 vols.
Swan, 2 vols.
Sneed, 5 vols.
Head, 3 vols.
Coldwell, 7 vols.
Heiskell, 12 vols.
Baxter, 9 vols.
Lea, 16 vols.
Tennessee, vols. 85 to 105.

All Tennessee decisions subsequent to 16 Lea are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 60 vols. The set also contains the decisions in full of the Tennessee court of chancery appeals that are affirmed by the supreme court without opinion. Many of these decisions are very valuable, and they are nowhere reported save in the Southwestern. The set also contains all decisions for the last 15 years of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, and all decisions of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full information.

Texas.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In applying for admission here, the applicant shall file a certificate of the county commissioner's court of the county in which he resides that he has been a resident of the state for the last six months, is of full age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Upon this petition being presented to the clerk of the district court, the court shall appoint three or more practicing attorneys of good standing to examine the candidate and report their opinions of his legal qualifications. If the result is satisfactory, the oath shall be administered and a license granted to practice in the district and inferior courts.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One formerly admitted in another state, and now a permanent resident of this state, may obtain a license on production of a certificate of such admission and proof of good moral character.

Admission on Diploma.

A graduate of the Law School of the State University shall be admitted upon proof of good character, avowal of the oath, and presentation of his diploma.

Miscellaneous.

The foregoing stipulations refer to admission to the district courts. Only after admission is granted in that court may an application be made to the clerk of the supreme court. Ad-

mission shall then be granted to that court, if the applicant's standing in the district court is good and the oath is taken.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1895, §§ 255-260; Sup. Ct. Rules.

TEXAS DECISIONS.

A complete set of Texas Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Texas Supreme, 94 vols., Dallam's Decisions, and 25 Supplement, 1840-1901.

Texas Criminal Appeals, 42 vols., 1876-1901.

Texas Civil Appeals, 23 vols., 1892-1901.

The Southwestern Reporter, 60 vols., contains all decisions of Texas subsequent to 65 Supreme, 20 Criminal Appeals, and all decisions of the court of civil appeals. It also includes thousands of the decisions of these courts not yet published in the State Reports. As a reporter of the current decisions, it is prompt, accurate, and exceedingly popular. In addition to these, the Southwestern also contains all decisions for the last 15 years of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, and all of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set is looked upon in Texas as a local necessity. Write for price and full description.

Utah.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

To entitle one to examination for admission, he shall be a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition, accompanied by the certificates of two members of the bar that the applicant is of good moral character, shall be in writing and shall set forth the name, age, residence, and duration of the period of preparatory study. The statements of the application and the legal attainments of the candidate shall be thoroughly investigated by the board of examiners, consisting of three members of the bar appointed by the court. If he passes this test satisfactorily, the fee of \$25 shall be paid and the oath of office taken.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

The examination may be dispensed with in the case of one admitted in the highest court of another state, upon proof of such admission, when application is made in this state.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1898, §§ 105-110; Sup. Ct. Rules (49 Pac. xiii.).

UTAH DECISIONS.

1871 to 1901.

A complete set of Utah Reports (down to 1901) consists of 20 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 2, Utah, are report-

ed in the Pacific Reporter, 63 vols. The Utah Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are closely followed. The Pacific Reporter contains upward of 65 per cent. of all California decisions, being all decisions for the last 18 years, including nearly 2,000 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports, and are only found in the Pacific. The set also contains all decisions for the last 18 years of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona, and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full information and price.

Vermont.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Citizenship, full age, and good moral character are necessary qualifications of one seeking admission to the bar of this state.

General Education.

The applicant's preliminary education, other than legal, shall be equivalent to that received in a high school, and shall be proved to the satisfaction of the board before the examination

Term of Study.

The candidate shall have studied in the office of a practicing attorney of the supreme court within this state for three years preceding his application, except that in lieu thereof not more than two years of such time may have been spent in a reputable law school. In the discretion of the court one year of such study may have been pursued in the office of an attorney outside the state, but the last year shall have been within the state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Each candidate shall file with the clerk of the supreme court a petition for admission, stating his age, residence, and the time, place, and circumstances of his term of study, and an affidavit of an attorney of the court stating that the petitioner has actually pursued his studies as required, and accompanied also by the certificates of three attorneys vouching for his character. The examination shall be partly in writing and partly oral, and shall include questions upon at least 12 of the subjects to be selected from those of common-law pleading

and practice, evidence, domestic relations, personal property, contracts (including sales, bailments, and negotiable instruments), agency, partnership, corporations, real property (including mortgages and landlord and tenant), wills and probate law, equity jurisprudence, pleading and practice in chancery, torts, criminal law, the important provisions of Vermont statute law (especially those modifying the common law, and those relating to practice, conveyancing, and probate), the constitutions of this state and the United States, and legal ethics. If satisfactory to the board, it will so report to the supreme court, and a license shall be granted and the prescribed oath administered.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney admitted in another state shall be admitted in this upon proof of citizenship, age, good moral character, admission in such state, practice of his profession for one year, and residence in this state for six months next preceding his application.

Source of Rules.

St. 1894, § 1003; Sup. Ct. Rules.

VERMONT DECISIONS.

1789 to 1901.

A complete set of Vermont Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

- N. Chipman, 1 vol.
- D. Chipman, 2 vols.
- Tyler, 2 vols.
- Brayton, 1 vol.
- Aikens, 2 vols.
- Vermont, 71 vols.

We have reprinted the Vermont Reports, vols. 1 to 58 and 8 preliminaries, annotated them thoroughly, and bound them in 17 books. Vols. 59 and 60 Vermont are out of print and scarce. The only convenient method of obtaining the decisions in these volumes is through the Atlantic Reporter, 47 vols., which contains all Vermont decisions subsequent to vol. 57. The set also contains all decisions for the last 17 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, including some 2,500 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and detailed description.

Virginia.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Residence within the state for the six months next preceding the date of application, the age of majority, and good moral character are qualifications required of each applicant for admission in this state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petitioner shall file with the clerk of the court a certificate of the county court of the county in which he resides that he is a person of good morals and has been a resident of such county for the six months next preceding, and the application presented to the county court for such certificate, and also the certificate of two practicing attorneys of this court stating that he is of good character and a proper person to be admitted. The test of the candidate's legal qualifications shall be conducted by three or more justices of the supreme court of appeals upon the subjects of real and personal property, domestic relations, contracts, agency, partnership, negotiable instruments, insurance, corporations, wills and personal representatives, torts, equity jurisprudence, pleading and practice at law and in equity, crimes and criminal procedure, and the Code of Virginia. The prescribed oath shall be taken if this examination is passed satisfactorily.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person authorized to practice in the courts of another state may be licensed in this state upon proof of such admission and payment of the license fee.

Source of Rules.

Code 1887, § 3193; Supp. Code 1898, §§ 3191-3193; Sup. Ct. Rules (27 S. E. xvii.).

VIRGINIA DECISIONS.

1730 to 1901.

A complete set of Virginia Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

- Jefferson, 1 vol.
- Wythe's Chancery, 1 vol.
- Washington, 2 vols.
- Call, 6 vols.
- Hening & Munford, 4 vols.
- Munford, 6 vols.
- Gilmer, 1 vol.
- Randolph, 6 vols.
- Leigh, 12 vols.
- Robinson, 2 vols.
- Grattan, 33 vols.
- Virginia, vols. 75 to 98.
- Virginia Cases, 2 vols.
- Patton, Jr., & Heath, 2 vols.

All Virginia decisions subsequent to vol. 82 are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 37 vols. This includes some 175 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Southeastern Reporter. The set also contains all decisions for the last 16 years of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia, and costs about one-fourth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. We will be pleased to quote and furnish full information on request.

Washington.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

No person shall be admitted to examination in this state unless he is a citizen of the United States and has been a resident of this state for the year next preceding, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Term of Study.

He shall have pursued the study of law in the office of a practicing attorney of this state or in a law school for at least two years.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The examination, conducted by the supreme court, assisted by three members of the bar appointed by the court, shall consist of written questions and answers such as the court and committee may select and an oral test before the court and committee on the day following. The committee shall report to the supreme court its opinion of the abilities of the candidate, and the court shall act upon it, and shall grant a license and administer the oath if the candidate is deemed capable. With each application filed with the clerk of the court a fee of \$20 shall be deposited.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney, admitted to practice before the highest court of another state, shall be admitted in this state upon proof of such former admission, good moral character, and good standing in that court, and payment of a fee of \$20.

Miscellaneous.

No person shall be excluded from acting as an attorney by reason of sex. Any person who is a resident of this state,

or who has come into it with the intention of permanently residing here, shall be admitted to the examination upon proof of the two-years term of study in the office of some attorney and evidence of good moral character.

Source of Rules.

Ballinger's Code, §§ 4759-4764; Sup. Ct. Rules (40 Pac. xii., xiii.).

WASHINGTON DECISIONS.

A complete set of Washington Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Washington Territorial, 3 vols., 1854-1879.

Washington State, 22 vols., 1880-1901.

All decisions of Washington subsequent to vol. 1, Territorial, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 63 vols. The Washington Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are therefore followed closely by the Washington courts. The Pacific Reporter contains all decisions of California for the last 18 years, representing about 65 per cent. of all decisions, and including nearly 2,000 that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Pacific. The set also contains all decisions of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming for the last 18 years, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma, and costs about one-fifth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Pacific is usually regarded as indispensable in Washington. We will be pleased to quote prices, and furnish full information.

West Virginia.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

A person applying for license to practice in this state must appear before and prove to the satisfaction of the county court of the county in which he has resided for the next preceding year that he has been a resident of such county during that period, that he is 21 years of age, and that he is of good moral character.

Term of Study.

Before admission to examination the candidate shall present satisfactory evidence that he has studied law for two successive years next preceding the application.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petitioner shall appear before the commission, now the professors of law in the State University, appointed by the supreme court of appeals, and undergo a written test upon the subjects of Blackstone, common-law pleading, the Code of West Virginia, torts, criminal law and procedure, contracts, real property, agency, bailments, insurance, negotiable paper, partnership, suretyship and guaranty, sales, corporations, and constitutional law. If the board favor his admission, they shall so certify to the supreme court of appeals, and a license will be granted, and the unsuccessful candidate shall be permitted to appear at the next examination for further test. Every applicant for such examination shall pay a fee of \$5.

Admission of Attorneys from Other States.

Attorneys practicing in the courts of record of a foreign state shall be admitted to practice in this state upon submitting satisfactory evidence of such previous admission, and

upon taking the prescribed oath. The privilege of practicing under a foreign license is accorded only to nonresidents of the state.

Admission on Diploma.

Any person who shall produce a certificate of the county court of the county of his residence, vouching for his general qualifications, together with a diploma from the Law School of the West Virginia University, shall be admitted to practice in any and all of the courts of this state.

Source of Rules.

Acts of Legislature of 1901, amending sections 1, 2 of chapter 119 of the Code of West Virginia; Rules of Supreme Court of Appeals, June 16, 1897; Rules Board of Examiners.

WEST VIRGINIA DECISIONS.

1863 to 1901.

A complete set of West Virginia Reports (down to 1901) consists of 46 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 28 West Virginia, are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 37 vols. Vols. 28 and 29 West Virginia are out of print, and vols. 30 to 33 practically so. Consequently the only convenient method of obtaining the decisions in these volumes is through the Southeastern. The set also contains all decisions of the parent state (Virginia) for the last 16 years, including some 175 cases that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Southeastern. It also contains all decisions of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina for the last 16 years. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full information.

Wisconsin.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Any resident of the state, of full age and of good moral character, shall be eligible to the examination for admission to practice in this state.

Term of Study.

At the time of filing the petition with the board of examiners, the candidate shall produce satisfactory evidence that he has pursued the study of law for two years prior to such application.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The board of examiners, consisting of five members of the bar appointed by the supreme court, shall establish such regulations as it may deem proper for the examination of the candidate's legal abilities, and shall issue to the applicant, if his qualifications are sufficient, a certificate of admission to the bar, upon which the court shall order a license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One admitted in another jurisdiction, who is now a resident of this state, shall be licensed here upon proof of such former admission and practice of law in that state for two years prior to the application.

Admission on Diploma.

A graduate of the Law Department of the State University shall be admitted to the courts of this state upon presentation of diploma.

Miscellaneous.

To dispense with the inconvenience of obtaining the order of admission before the supreme court, the applicant may be

admitted according to the foregoing procedure by the circuit court and allowed to practice in any court of record except the supreme court. These attorneys may afterwards be licensed in the supreme court upon motion. A graduate of any law school, accredited by the board as of equal standing with the Law Department of the State University, shall be admitted upon satisfactory proof of such graduation.

Sex shall constitute no bar to admission in this state.

Source of Rules.

Sanb. & B. St. 1898, § 2586.

WISCONSIN DECISIONS.

A complete set of Wisconsin Reports (down to 1901) consists of:

Pinney, 3 vols., 1839-1852.

Wisconsin, 106 vols., 1853-1901.

The Northwestern Reporter, 84 vols., contains all Wisconsin decisions from and including vol. 46. This represents nearly 65 per cent. of all the decisions of the state. The Northwestern also contains all decisions for the last 22 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and all of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set occupies less than one-third of the shelf room of the corresponding State Reports, and costs about one-fourth as much. Write for price and full description.

Wyoming.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

No one shall be admitted to practice in this state who is not a citizen of the United States, a bona fide resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

General Education.

Although no certain degree of preliminary education is required, the applicant shall state in his petition the extent of the same.

Term of Study.

The candidate shall have studied law at least three years, either in a law school in the United States or under the tuition of a practicing attorney of this state, or partly under one system and partly under the other.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The petition shall be directed to the supreme court and referred to the board of examiners, consisting of five members of the bar, who shall examine the candidate upon written questions prepared by said board, in the presence of one or more examiners, or the district judge, or some person selected by the board. The questions and answers shall be returned to the board, who shall report its findings thereon to the supreme court. If the petitioner's abilities are sufficient, a license shall be granted by the court and the oath of office administered. Each application shall be accompanied by a fee of \$15, which shall entitle the candidate to two examinations, and no more; the second being applied for not later than one year after the first.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Upon payment of a fee of \$10 and proof of good moral character, one admitted to practice in another state may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted in this state upon proof of such admission and good standing in that court.

Source of Rules.

Laws 1899, c. 28; Sup. Ct. Rules (58 Pac. viii., ix.).

WYOMING DECISIONS.

1870 to 1901.

A complete set of Wyoming Reports (down to 1901) consists of 7 vols. All decisions of Wyoming subsequent to vol. 2 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 63 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 18 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set costs about one-fifth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The limited quantity of local case law makes reference to the decisions of other jurisdictions as precedents necessary, and the Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, the decisions of the neighboring states, is the natural selection. Indeed, the set is regarded as a necessity in all the Western states. Write for price and complete information.

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List of Law Schools by States.

Alabama.

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Two-year course of study.

Arkansas.

University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark. Two-year course of study.

California.

Leland Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal. Three-year course of study.

Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, Cal. Three-year course of study.

Los Angeles Law School, Los Angeles, Cal. Two-year course of study.

Colorado.

Denver Law School, Denver, Colo. Three-year course of study.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. Three-year course of study.

Connecticut.

Yale University Law School, New Haven, Conn. Three-year course of study.

District of Columbia.

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Columbian University, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

District of Columbia—Cont'd.

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Howard University, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

National University, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Washington College of Law, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Florida.

John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla. Two-year course of study.

Georgia.

Mercer University, Macon, Ga. One-year course of study.

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. Two-year course of study.

Illinois.

Chicago Kent College of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Chicago Business Law School, Chicago, Ill. Special courses.

Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Illinois College of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Illinois—Cont'd.

Northern Illinois College of Law, Dixon, Ill. Two-year course of study.

University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Indiana.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. Three-year course of study.

Indiana Law School, Indianapolis, Ind. Two-year course of study.

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. Two-year course of study.

Northern Indiana Law School, Valparaiso, Ind. Two-year course of study.

Indianapolis College of Law, Indianapolis, Ind. Two-year course of study.

Central Normal College of Law, Danville, Ind. Two-year course of study.

Marion Law School, Marion, Ind. Two-year course of study.

Tri-State Normal College of Law, Angola, Ind. Two-year course of study.

Iowa.

Iowa College of Law, Des Moines, Iowa. Three-year course of study.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Three-year course of study.

Highland Park College of Law, Des Moines, Iowa. Three-year course of study.

Kansas.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. Three-year course of study.

Kentucky.

Louisville Law School, Louisville, Ky. Two-year course of study.

Center College, Danville, Ky. Two-year course of study.

Central University of Kentucky, Richmond, Ky. Two-year course of study.

Louisiana.

Tulane University, New Orleans, La. One-year course of study.

Maine.

University of Maine, Bangor, Me. Three-year course of study.

Maryland.

Baltimore Law School, Baltimore, Md. Three-year course of study.

University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md. Three-year course of study.

Baltimore University, Baltimore, Md. Three-year course of study.

Michigan.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Three-year course of study.

Detroit College of Law, Detroit, Mich. Three-year course of study.

Massachusetts.

Boston University, Boston, Mass. Three-year course of study.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Three-year course of study.

Boston Y. M. C. A. Law School, Boston, Mass. Four-year course of study.

Minnesota.

St. Paul College of Law, St. Paul, Minn. Three-year course of study.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Three-year course of study.

Austin College of Law, Austin, Minn. Three-year course of study.

Mississippi.

University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss. Two-year course of study.

Millsaps College of Law, Jackson, Miss. Two-year course of study.

Missouri.

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. Three-year course of study.

Kansas City Law School, Kansas City, Mo. Two-year course of study.

Benton College of Law, St. Louis, Mo. Three-year course of study.

St. Louis Law School, St. Louis, Mo. Two-year course of study.

Missouri College of Law, St. Louis, Mo. Two-year course of study.

Nebraska.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. Two-year course of study.

Western Law School, Omaha, Neb. Two-year course of study.

New York.

New York Law School, New York City. Three-year course of study.

New York—Cont'd.

Columbia University, New York City. Three-year course of study.

New York University Law School, New York City. Three-year course of study.

Albany Law School, Albany, N. Y. Two-year course of study.

Buffalo Law School, Buffalo, N. Y. Two-year course of study.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. Two-year course of study.

North Carolina.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. Two-year course of study.

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C. Two-year course of study.

North Dakota.

University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D. Two-year course of study.

Ohio.

Cleveland Law School, Cleveland, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Y. M. C. A. Law School, Cincinnati, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Ohio—Cont'd.

Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Oregon.

University of Oregon, Portland, Or. Two-year course of study.

Pennsylvania.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Three-year course of study.

Philadelphia Law School, Philadelphia, Pa. Four-year course of study.

Dickinson College of Law, Carlisle, Pa. Three-year course of study.

Pittsburg Law School, Pittsburg, Pa. Three-year course of study.

Rhode Island.

Brown University, Providence, R. I. Special courses.

Rhode Island Law School, Providence, R. I. Three-year course of study.

Tennessee.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. Two-year course of study.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Two-year course of study.

Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. One-year course of study.

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. Two-year course of study.

Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn. One-year course of study.

Tennessee—Cont'd.

Southern College of Law, Nashville, Tenn. Two-year course of study.

Southern Normal University, Huntingdon, Tenn. One-year course of study.

Texas.

University of Texas, Austin, Tex. Two-year course of study.

Virginia.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. Two-year course of study.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. Two-year course of study.

Richmond College, Richmond, Va. Two-year course of study.

Washington.

University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. Two-year course of study.

West Virginia.

University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va. Two-year course of study.

Wisconsin.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. Three-year course of study.

Milwaukee Law School, Milwaukee, Wis. Two-year course of study.

Reports and Digests as Needed in a Private Law Library.

REPORTS AND REPORTERS.

Judge Dillon says in his work on the Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America: "The law, as a result of the ever-occurring changes in the condition of society and in legislation, is constantly changing. The old is, to a great extent, so well settled and known as to have become elementary and indisputable. It is the new that is unknown, and needs interpretation and definition. And as between the old reports and the new, the experience of every lawyer and judge is, I think, to the effect that the new are the most useful because the most needed."

The current supreme court decisions of all the states are published in two editions. In each state the local reports are published as a local series under the auspices of the state. This is commonly known as the "official edition." The current decisions of each state are also published in seven Reporters, making up the National Reporter System. In the Reporters the cases are published first in weekly advance sheets, which are afterwards replaced by bound volumes for permanent use.

In building up a library of reports, three considerations should be borne in mind: To obtain the books most useful; to buy in such a manner that subsequent purchases will not duplicate the first; and to obtain the books with the smallest expenditure possible. The National Reporter System fulfills all these requirements. The National Reporter System contains the late cases, and it is far better to buy a set of the

Reporter System, and thus obtain the later decisions of the whole country back to a given point, than to buy the entire reports of any one state, the early volumes of which contain little that has not been affirmed in the later reports, or that is not obsolete or so well settled as to be indisputable. The one exception to this rule is in favor of the decisions of one's own state. The set a lawyer first buys is generally that containing the supreme court decisions of his own state, and, as he wishes to increase his library, he can add other reports as he is prepared to do so. If he wishes the reports of any state in full, he can buy the early volumes to the date when their publication commences in the Reporter System at a material saving over the cost of an entire set. The difference in cost between buying the official reports and obtaining the same cases in the Reporter System is well illustrated in the Northeastern Reporter. The Northeastern Reporter, vols. 1 to 58, contains all the opinions in the following official reports:

Mass.,	vols. 139-176, incl.,	38 volumes.
N. Y.,	vols. 99-164, incl.,	66 volumes.
Ill.,	vols. 114-186, incl.,	73 volumes.
Ind.,	vols. 102-155, incl.,	54 volumes.
Ind. App.,	vols. 1- 24, incl.,	24 volumes.
Ohio,	vols. 43- 62, incl.,	20 volumes.

275

The price of the Northeastern Reporter, vols. 1 to 58, is \$202. The buyer of the Northeastern is therefore purchasing books at a price equivalent to 75 cents per volume for State Reports. Subscription editions of reports, two volumes in one, at the rate of \$1 per original volume, have occasionally been placed on the market and regarded as great bargains, but the Reporters are even cheaper than this. Those who have bought continuations of the reports of the states included in the Northeastern Reporter since the latter began publication have paid the following prices:

Mass.,	139-148 at \$3.50.....	\$ 35.
Mass.,	149-176 at 2.30.....	64.45
N. Y.,	99-164 at 1.75.....	115.50
Ind.,	101-155 at 3.75.....	202.50
Ind. App.,	1-24 at 3.75.....	90.
Ohio,	43-62 at 2.50.....	50.
Ill.,	114-188 at 2.75.....	200.75
		<hr/>
		\$758.20

These prices are those at which the books are sold outside the state. On some of the sets a lower price is made to attorneys within the state. But compare this price with the price of the Northeastern Reporter, which covers everything in these volumes of state reports. One could have bought not only the Northeastern Reporter, but more than half the decisions of all the other courts of the United States during the same period, for that money, if he had bought the Reporters instead of the State Reports.

Since entering upon their work, the state courts of last resort of the United States have filed opinions which have made about 4,200 volumes of the official reports. About 1,600 of these are covered by the Reporter System, and about 2,600 were published prior thereto. On account, however, of the fact that the early volumes of all State Reports are smaller than those now published, and that the briefs of counsel were formerly very fully reported, whereas now they are either omitted entirely or very much condensed, the 1,500 volumes of State Reports covered by the Reporter System contain nearly one-half of the total number of the decisions. The price of complete sets of the seven State Reporters to this time is \$1,-170. Nearly one-half of the supreme court reports of all the states can be bought, therefore, for \$1,170, or at the rate of seventy-eight cents per original volume of the State Reports. This, moreover, is the later and therefore the more necessary half. Could the 2,600 volumes be bought at the same rate,

the entire case law of the United States would be within the reach of all prosperous lawyers. This cannot now be done, but there is a downward tendency in the price of all reports. Quite a number can be bought for \$2 per volume and some for less. Every few years some hitherto expensive set is reprinted, and there is reason to think that the cost of the 2,600 volumes prior to the Reporter System will grow steadily less. The low prices established by the National Reporter System have done more than anything else towards reducing the prices of the official series.

For further information along this line, send for our circular "A Lawyer's Choice of Reports."

DIGESTS OF REPORTS.

Few lawyers beginning practice are able to buy all the reports they need. It is no less necessary, however, to consult them constantly. This must be done largely through digests. There is now issuing a digest of the entire case law of the United States, known as the Century Edition of the American Digest. Through this digest a lawyer can ascertain, without leaving his office, if there is a case in any volume of American Reports bearing on the one he has in hand. The advantage of having the entire case law of the United States indexed in one set of books is very evident. For instance, the scheme of classification in the local digests of State Reports is the same in hardly any two. If a lawyer commences his investigations by examining decisions in the Massachusetts Reports, he has to spend some time in learning the classification used in the digest of that set. If he then turns to a digest of New York Reports, he finds the method of arrangement different, and more time must be spent in learning the classification of that digest. With every other digest that he takes up, he has to repeat the same experience. On the other hand,

having once learned the classification scheme of the Century Digest, he can examine the authorities in as many states as he chooses without the annoyance of having to turn from one scheme of classification to another, as is necessary in using state digests. Another advantage is in the method of covering late decisions. The Century Digest comes down to 1896, and is supplemented by current continuations under the same classification scheme, covering the later cases as fast as published. There is no system of issuing supplements to the different state digests, and it is practically impossible to get at the late decisions of any state excepting through these current volumes of the American Digest.

In large towns where law libraries are found, a lawyer with the Century Digest has on his shelves a digest of every American decision in every library, and the preliminary work of ascertaining where an authority can be found on any proposition of law can be done without leaving his office. In towns in which there are no law libraries, but in which there are many reports scattered through many law offices, a lawyer with the Century Digest has a digest of the law library of every other member of the bar, and can learn through the Century Digest, without leaving his office, whether or not there are any cases in any of the books in his brother lawyers' offices which bear on the one which he is investigating. If he has no access to a public library, or to the reports in private libraries, he can obtain from the publishers a copy of any decision cited from the Reporter System for 25 cents, and typewritten copies of decisions prior to the Reporter System at a small cost. Thus, until he can have in his office the reports he needs, the Century Digest is the greatest aid to using those to which he has access elsewhere. Furthermore, the digest paragraphs are in themselves so full and clear that reference to the reports will often be found unnecessary. The Digest is a condensation or synopsis of the Reports.

The Hornbook Series.

The Hornbooks form a series of separate elementary textbooks on the principal divisions of the law, and are designed for the use of both the law student and the practitioner. Every volume is a complete treatise in itself, and all are built upon the same general plan, in which certain special and original features are made prominent.

These distinguishing features are:

(1) The black-letter text, in numbered paragraphs, which in itself constitutes a complete synopsis of the law of the subject. This text is distinguished typographically from the subsidiary text by being printed in large type. It runs through the book, forming an outline or framework of the subject which is of particular value to the law student for the purposes of review.

(2) The subsidiary text or commentary, which consists of a more extended presentation and discussion of the principles in the preceding black-letter text. This commentary follows every black-letter paragraph or group of paragraphs, is printed in ordinary type, and comprises the body of the book. The typographical separation of these two parts enables the student to obtain, in the first place, a general, comprehensive grasp of the subject as a whole, and of the relation of one part to another, and, by re-reading in connection with the more extended commentary, to fix the details clearly in mind.

(3) The notes and authorities, which consist of additional explanations and illustrations of the text, referring the student to all the leading and late cases where the principles have been discussed and applied.

(4) Uniformity in plan, form, and price.

As to the Price.

It was a good deal of an experiment to fix the price of these text-books at \$3.75, including delivery charges. They were to be regular octavo text-books, and the experience of publishers has been that the uncertainties of the market with a new book could be safely met only by making the price \$5 or \$6. Of course, if a large circulation were assured in advance, the publishers would be warranted in coming nearer to the mark which lawyers would like to fix. Just there was the problem. We determined to meet it by taking the circulation for granted, fixing the low price, and then making the books so irresistible that the circulation would have to come.

Authors and Editors.

The authors have been very carefully selected, with a view to their special fitness for handling the particular subject intrusted to them. No one of them has been chosen simply because of a name. Some of them have already established reputations as writers, some have won their literary reputations with these books, but in all cases their work has undergone the most critical examination in our editorial corps, their citations being verified, and, when necessary, their work revised, to make it conform to the severe standard of this Series. If, after publication, criticism shows any weak places, a new edition is promptly brought out. All this lessens the chances which a purchaser takes in buying an isolated book. Here the publishers' responsibility has not been confined to the paper and press work.

On Approval.

We sell our text-books, including the Hornbook Series, subject to examination for 30 days. We want our customers to be satisfied. We believe they like to judge from the book itself, rather than from the most honest circular. We know

our books bear testing. We are well satisfied with the results of this plan of selling; and so, apparently, are our customers.

The List up to Date.

BAILMENTS.....	By Wm. B. Hale
BILLS AND NOTES.....	By Chas. P. Norton
COMMON LAW PLEADING	By Benj. J. Shipman
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.....	By H. Campbell Black
CONTRACTS.....	By Wm. L. Clark, Jr.
CORPORATIONS.....	By Wm. L. Clark, Jr.
CRIMINAL LAW.....	By Wm. L. Clark, Jr.
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.....	By Wm. L. Clark, Jr.
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4. Can husband and wife become partners?

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